

Solitaire FASHION POINT Lipstick

SHAPED TO FIT YOUR LIPS

SIX DELICIOUS SHADES

America's Sensational Lipstick
A PRODUCT OF
OLD SOUTH
On Sale At Leading Stores

SOLE AGENTS: NANYANG CO. UNION BLOCK

Important judgment on Hongkong property deal during Japanese occupation. See Page Five.

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Fresh Northerly winds; cloudy with occasional patches of drizzle.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure 1020.3 mbs, 30.31 in.
Temperature 51.0 deg. F. Dew point 45 deg. F. Relative humidity 77. Wind direction ENE. Wind force 13 knots.

Dine At the

P.G.

For

Reservations

Tel: 27880

VOL. IV NO. 4

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1949.

Price 20 Cents

Plane Crashes In Flames

3 Die In Brazil Coast Disaster

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—The British South American Airways here confirmed tonight that three people were killed when the airliner, Star Venture, crashed in flames near the coast of Brazil today.

The aircraft, a York, carried nine passengers and a crew of six. All the latter were reported safe. The plane crashed at Carnavelo, Brazil.

The London headquarters of BSAA telephoned to Rio this afternoon but were unable to confirm the casualties. All the crew, including two air hostesses, were known to be safe.

The BSAA tonight signalled a plane bound for Sao Paulo to make a special landing at Carnavelo to pick up injured passengers and take them on to Montevideo.

FIRE ON PLANE

The plane left London Airport for Rio de Janeiro last Monday and took off from Natal on the Brazilian coast early today. Three women and two men passengers on board when the Star Venture left London were Mr J. Christofani (Chilean) and Mrs L. Christofani (Italian), travelling from Genoa to Santiago, Mrs E. R. Llanofehr (German) for Rio, Dr Ann Gibson (British) for Montevideo, and R. Kinnaird (British) for Santiago.

The plane might have taken more passengers at its stopping places—Lisbon, Dakar and Natal. The British South American Airways stated in London tonight that there had been a fire on the wrecked plane but did not know whether this caused the crash or was the result of it.

The "Star Glean" the plane which was diverted to Rio to the rescue of the survivors, was seen hours flying time behind the crashed aircraft.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DISASTER

Colfax, California, Jan. 5.—Seven men were killed and another was believed missing in the crash of a two-engine air force transport plane near here on Tuesday night.—Associated Press.

Reds Threaten Nanking Regime With "Complete Destruction"

PEACE OFFER REJECTED BY SHENSI RADIO

Chiang Appeal Described As Ridiculous

London, Jan. 5.—The Chinese Communists were reported to threaten Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking regime with "complete destruction." A North Shensi Chinese Communist broadcast monitored in San Francisco said that the Communist forces would "carry the revolution to the very end."

The broadcast said Generalissimo Chiang's New Year peace overture was "aimed at preserving the Chinese reactionaries and American aggressive forces in China." The Radio added: "Only a million and several hundred thousand Kuomintang combat troops remain to face a People's Liberation Army of more than three million strong."

"The people's war is approaching final victory, which means the complete destruction of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the expulsion of the forces of American imperial aggression from China."

The Radio added: "The fact that China's No. 1 criminal (the Communist term for President Chiang Kai-shek) appealed for 'peace' is not only ridiculous, but further exposes the true face of these peace plots."

"It reveals that the Kuomintang Government regime is down but not completely out, and the American imperialist forces of aggression in China are in desperate need of a breathing spell."

The Communist broadcast threatened an imminent assault on Peiping, but offered General Yu Tso-yi, the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief in North China, a guarantee that the lives and property of himself and his men would be spared if he would surrender at once.

The Red Army "will permit him to go," said the broadcast.

General Fu has been branded as a war criminal, along with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Government leaders.

The broadcast also threatened a general assault on Tientsin and

Tientsin, the two other North China positions still holding out against Communist encirclement.—Reuter.

EIGHT RULES

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—The Red radio rejection of the Generalissimo's peace offer was followed within a few hours yesterday by the delivery by mail in Shanghai of the mimeographed Communist tabloid newspaper, "Hsueh Sen Pao." Student News published by the "Student League in Shanghai." The timing of the issuance was considered as significant. In prominent position on the front page were eight rules laid down by the Reds applicable to "liberated" cities, and a song with music and words entitled "Our Soldiers Are Coming."

The publication, bearing no address, was sent by the ordinary mails. Other items included were a list of "war criminals," a charge that General Yu Yu-ming, used poison gas in the battle of Hsuehchow, and statistics on Red victories.

DOOR LOCKED

The Red radio's flat rejection of any peace suggestions from Nanking was interpreted as locking the door which had already been slammed by earlier rejections. The decision, which this time seems to be pretty final, was not unexpected on the basis of earlier broadcasts, first rejecting Premier Sun Fo's "honourable peace" offer and later in a statement denouncing the peace offensive as inspired by "American imperialism" supported by the British and French.

As it now stands, about the sole comfort the Generalissimo can get from the rejection is the knowledge that the Communists now can be held up before the nation as responsible for continuing the civil war. If the broadcast is accepted by the government as official, then the Generalissimo's promise to continue plans to remobilise and revitalise the country south of the Yangtze will have to be translated into action.

CLUM REACTION

The first unofficial reaction from Nanking was one of sluggishness on the part of those who have taken the most active part in the peace offensive.

Some observers, however, were wondering if Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other leaders had time to digest the import of the growing amount of appeals directed toward them outside the government to accept peace offers.

In Shanghai, anticipating a Red refusal of peace, the City Council chairman, Pan Kung-chen, leader of Shanghai's self-defence organisations, warned that there are only two ways by which Shanghai may remain peaceful: "One is to offer ourselves submissively to accept peace at the dictates of the rebels, and at the same time bearing all the burden and cattle-like hardship which would be brought about by the Reds. The other way is to achieve genuine peace and Shanghai will have to support the government's will to fight for its realisation.—United Press.

SEVERE FIGHTING

Tientsin, Jan. 6.—The increasing Communist movement around Tien-

sin was noted by the Tientsin Garrison spokesman last night when he revealed that severe fighting was proceeding at Huitai, the southeastern suburb of the city.

Describing the situation generally as serious, the spokesman declared that all defence arrangements had been completed for dealing with possibilities.

Conditions at Tangku and Peiping were described as quiet excepting for minor skirmishes. However, one report alleged a large concentration of Reds in Peiping's northern suburbs.

Councillors, meeting last night, decided to organise a Tientsin Committee for promoting peace and issue appeals to President Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, urging prompt action for ending the hostilities and securing peace.

Following this meeting, Mr Pan Yeh-ching, one of the Councillors, led a group of homeless villagers of Tientsin to petition the Municipal Government and the Social Bureau for relief following their dispossession.—Reuter.

PAI SAID MOVING

Nanking, Jan. 6.—Reports lacking official verification said the Government's Central China Commander, General Pai Chung-hsi, had ordered his troops in the Pukow-Pengpu area to return to Hankow for movement to the South. The reports indicated that General Pai was dissatisfied with Generalissimo Chiang's New Year's statement.

These reports, which possibly indicate General Pai and other members of the "Kiangsi" Province Generals' clique are making ready for a separate settlement with the Communists, said General Pai was preparing to move his main headquarters southward from Hankow. Since his 12th Army Group was destroyed by a Communist encirclement southwest of Suifu, the only important troops under his command in this area is the 20th Army.—Associated Press.

UN MAY INTERVENE

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—Mr Trygve Lie said on Wednesday he would consider whether it is feasible for the United Nations to offer its assistance in ending the civil war in China.

The UN Secretary General told a news conference he hoped to make a definite statement by next week as to whether there is anything the UN can do to restore peace in China.

Mr Lie also announced the Security Council will meet on Friday to consider the Indonesian question and said the Council's seven nation Palestine Committee would meet on Friday morning. The Chinese question was raised when a reporter asked Mr Lie whether he and Dr Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, President of the assembly, intended to do anything "about stopping the war in China."

"I have not talked with Dr Evatt," Mr Lie said. "I don't know what I can do but I will consider the whole question."

Mr Lie was then asked: "Do you think it feasible for the UN to offer its good offices in China?" "Let me consider that and give you my answer at my next press conference," Mr Lie replied.—Associated Press.

SIX BURNED TO DEATH IN FARMHOUSE FIRE

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Jan. 5.—A British war bride, her husband, their young son and three other persons were burned to death early today, in a farmhouse fire believed to have started when chickens upset a kerosene brooder stove on the front porch.

The victims were Mrs Theresa Lick, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, her husband Percy, 30, their son Vincent, five, Percy's brother George and two others.

The fire levelled a two-storey cinder, brick and frame house occupied by three families. Six other occupants escaped in their nightclothes or were rescued by relatives.

Mr and Mrs Lick's baby son, Michael, two, who was believed to have been tossed out of a window, was treated in hospital for burns.—United Press.

Indonesian Govt's Conditions For Resuming Talks With Dutch

London, Jan. 5.—The Republican Emergency Government, "somewhere in Sumatra," is conditionally prepared to resume talks with the Dutch under the supervision of the United Nations Good Offices Committee, the Indonesian Republican representative in Canberra said today.

The representative, Dr R. Usman, added that the Emergency Government is also prepared to order a cease fire throughout Java and Sumatra.

Dr Usman stipulated five conditions as follows:

- 1.—The immediate release of the captured Republican Government leaders.
- 2.—Dutch withdrawal to lines held before December 18.
- 3.—Recognition of Republican sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madura.
- 4.—The formation of an all-Indonesian Government by popular vote without Dutch interference.
- 5.—Withdrawal of the Dutch Army from Indonesia as soon as possible after the formation of such a Government.

"The Indonesian leaders undertake properly to observe Netherlands economic interests," Dr Usman added.

AUSTRALIA ACCEPTS

The Dutch announced in Batavia today that military action against the Republicans in Sumatra ended at noon (local time). Java operations ended on Saturday.

Australia has accepted India's invitation to a conference on Indonesia in New Delhi in Wellington, the New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr Walter Nash, said the Government is "considering" the invitation.

Jonkheer M. Michiels van Verduynen, the Dutch Ambassador to London, with a special mission to Indonesia, arrived at Batavia Airport from Singapore today by air.

It was reported from The Hague that Dr Willem Drees, the Dutch Prime Minister, is expected to take an early opportunity to consider the five conditions laid down by Dr Usman for the resumption of talks on the situation in Indonesia.

It was felt at The Hague that the conditions were neither "extraordinary nor impossible." It was thought that the first release of the Republican leaders under detention, might be an accomplished fact before Dr Drees arrives in Batavia, probably on Sunday.

It was thought that the second condition—the withdrawal of Dutch troops to positions held on December 18 before the Dutch began their "police action"—was not likely to be agreed to.—Reuter.

COUNCIL TO MEET

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—The Security Council will meet at Lake Success on Friday to discuss the Indonesian question "provided all the members can be present." Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, announced today.

If this is not possible, the meeting will be held on Monday. Indonesia is the only subject on the agenda.

The British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, is not certain to be here as he is travelling on the Queen Mary, which left Southampton today.

The possibility that Britain might be represented by someone else was not dismissed.—Reuter.

INVASION OF EGYPT ADMITTED

Jews Said Ready To Cease Fire

Tel-Aviv, Jan. 5.—Israeli troops knifed 30 miles into Egypt and then withdrew, a government spokesman said tonight. At the same time, a private source reported the Jews had accented the UN Security Council's cease fire order.

The Israeli Cabinet held a meeting tonight at which decisive action on the cease fire apparently was taken. All the Ministers refused to talk, but they did not deny that a cease fire decision had been made.

The timing and other details of the cease fire apparently would be fixed by UN Truce Observers, in co-operation with the Israeli and Egyptian military commanders.

An Israeli Foreign Office spokesman who refused to be quoted by name said Jewish troops, which entered Egypt in a three-day battle, had withdrawn, according to plan after killing or wounding several hundred Egyptians and taking several hundred more prisoners.

MILITARY BASE ATTACKED

He said the Israeli force had reached El Arish, a strong Egyptian military base including airfields and other installations about 90 miles from the Suez Canal. The spokesman said Egyptian material taken or destroyed included several heavy machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, gas-line and oil stocks and other stores.

(In Cairo the Egyptian war Ministry said tonight Egyptian forces repulsed Israeli attacks on Egyptian positions near Rafah. The enemy suffered considerable losses in lives and armoured cars, the Ministry said.)

Israeli military sources said that before reaching the El Arish district, Jewish armoured infantry supported by artillery and aircraft had occupied the important road junction of Abu Awugella.

PLANES CAPTURED

Several Egyptian planes were captured on the El Arish airfield. "There was never at any time any action on the part of Israel to occupy Egyptian territory," the spokesman declared. He said the penetration was made by troops "in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy."

He added that "Israel has no claims to the territory of other countries. It had but one desire—the cessation of hostilities and negotiations for a permanent peace." The spokesman denounced what he called an "Anti Israel Diplomatic Campaign" that the British government has been conducting in Washington.—Associated Press.

CANTON TRAIN 11 HOURS LATE

Last night's express train from Canton scheduled to reach Hongkong at 8.05 did not arrive until 7 o'clock this morning because the workers on the Chinese section refused to operate the train until they had been paid their December wages.

However, it appears that the dispute has now been settled, inasmuch that the normal service has been restored.

The up trains for Canton left as usual today, while the first down train also came in according to the schedule.

The Queen Mary Sails

Southampton, Jan. 5.—The Cunard liner, Queen Mary, sailed for New York on Wednesday with 125 tons of concrete patched over leaks sprung in her hold when she was grounded last weekend in Cherbourg harbour.—Associated Press.

ANNOUNCEMENT

KIAO-TUNG TRADING (Casing) Company

established in Tsingtao in 1922, cordially

announce their resumption of

business in Hong Kong, as

Packers and Shippers

of

SALTED HOG CASINGS

for the World's Markets.

OUR NEWLY ERECTED FACTORY IS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE OF ITS KIND.

37/41, AHKUNGNGAM (SHAUKIWAN).

Cable Address:—"KIAOCO".

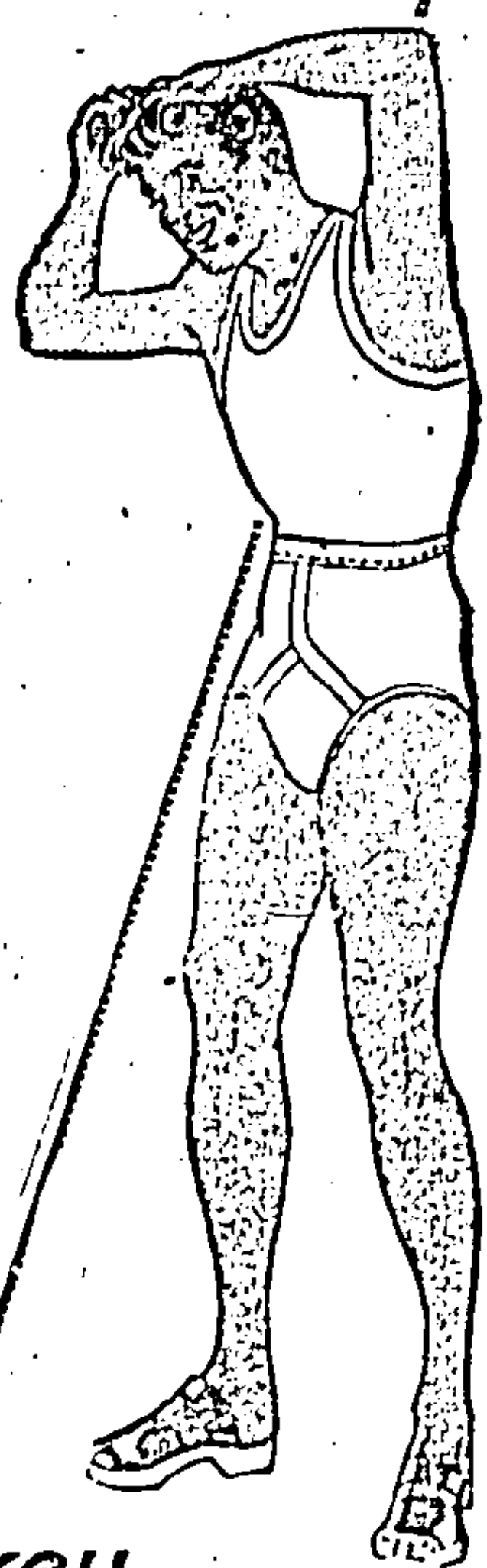
EDITORIAL

The Taxicab Strike

TUESDAY night's meeting of the taxicab strikers did nothing towards raising hopes of an early settlement. On the contrary the intractable attitude of the strikers shows that the dispute has assumed serious proportions, and, judged by the tone of the meeting, there is room to ponder whether the men are allowing themselves to be carried away by their leaders. The complaining drivers certainly do their cause no good in the eyes of the public when they suggest that the Labour Office is biased in favour of the employers, and that the Traffic Department is slacking with its duties. The companies' special driving licences to new drivers are falling to take action against them when they become involved in accidents. This state of mind is mischievous and indicates that the strikers are losing their sense of balance. From the very start of the dispute the dissatisfied drivers have possessed one weak link in their case—they have yet to satisfy neutral observers that their working conditions constitute hardship, and the compromise offer now made by the employers to an insufficient inducement for them to settle the controversy. The question of reinstatement is without doubt the key. The companies maintain they owe a moral obligation to the emergency drivers to retain their services when the strike is over, and this prevents them from offering immediate reinstatement to all the strikers. But here again there should be ways and means of reaching a fair compromise. While some of the emergency drivers are skilled, many others are anything but confident in handling their vehicles, and in the interests of public safety alone it would be reasonable to weed out those whose competence as drivers is doubtful. This would make way for the

immediate reinstatement of old drivers additional to the 247 which the companies say they present they could re-employ. To such and drivers who have come to the rescue in a time of need would be ungracious and unfair. On the other hand the employers would not be justified in retaining the services of inexperienced when better men are available. The total absorption of the striking drivers must take some time, but there is no apparent good reason why some working basis should not be found for the purpose of eventually achieving this result. It is to develop a sneaking sympathy for the strikers in that they have now been made to realise that they are not indispensable, thereby being robbed of their most important pressure weapon. The duty of their union leaders now is to realise this and to accept quickly the best possible terms, thereby relieving at least a proportion of the uneasiness from the economic and financial hardship which accompanies lengthy strikes. There is room and opportunity for an honourable settlement if the men are willing to forsake their present adamant attitude and appreciate the realities of the situation. Many picketing such as took place in Kowloon last week, and refusal to obey the law will do them no good. This constitutes wilful abuse of their privileges and rights under the Ordinance governing labour disputes and strikes and will yield for them only the contempt of the general public. The best advice the men's leaders could give today is acceptance of the Labour Commissioner's suggestion to refer the dispute to an arbitration board whose decisions would be binding on both parties. If the strikers genuinely feel they have a sound case they need not fear the recommendations of an arbitration board.

* the one
and only



**Jockey
SHORTS**

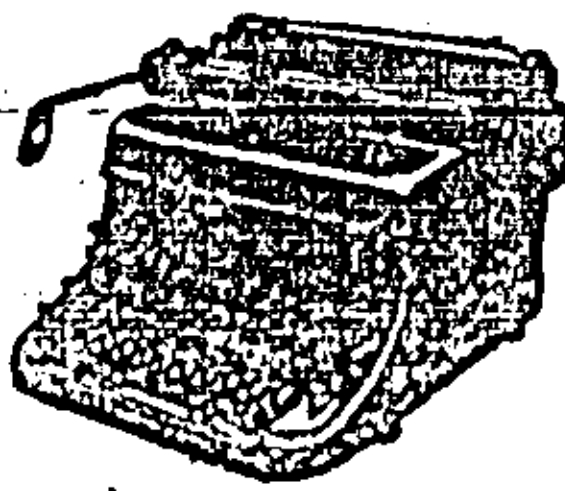
Original and Patent
by COOPER'S

If you've ever worn Jockey underwear,
originated and manufactured
by Coopers, you know there's no
substitute for its comfort features. The
patented Y-front construction
provides mild support. The quality
is outstanding for the price.
It's "functional" underwear
at its best.

Jockey Contoured Shorts to Match

Available at Hong Kong's Leading Stores.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.



DAVIE, BOAG & CO., LTD.

SHOWROOM
ALEXANDRA BLDG.

TEL. 31141.

ENGINEERING Opportunities FREE

After months of intensive effort and research,
we are pleased to announce that the 1948
revised edition of "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES"
is now available.
With a Foreword by Professor Low, and containing
155 pages of practical guidance, this
book is, without doubt, the finest and most
complete Handbook on successful Engineering
careers ever compiled. It is a book that
should be in the hands of every person
interested in Engineering, irrespective of his
position or age, education or experience.
Among other intensely interesting matter,
"ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES" outlines
Home Study Courses in all branches of
MECHANICAL, CIVIL and CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL, AERONAUTICAL,
AUTOMOBILE, DIESEL, REFRIGERATION,
WELDING, BUILDING, AIR CONDITIONING,
SHIP CONSTRUCTION, GEOLOGY and
MINERALOGY, TEXTILES MANUFACTURE,
PLASTICS, MINING, PRACTICE, PRODUCTION,
DRAWING and DESIGN, TELEVISION,
RADIO ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICS,
and COMMERCIAL ENGINEERING.
The book also contains particulars of A.M.I.C.E.,
A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.S., A.M.I.R.E., A.M.I.E.Aust.,
A.M.I.S.A., A.F.I.A.S., R.O.T.C. City & Guilds and other
important Engineering Examinations.
Please forward FREE OF CHARGE
your 155 page handbook "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES".
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Key No. HOP 11 _____
Occupation _____
Send FREE and POST FREE, and without obligation.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
(CENTRES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD)

All enquiries should be addressed to the Consulting Representative for
THE FAR EAST:

S. H. TAN, F.C.S., 22 ORCHARD ROAD, SINGAPORE.

POST THIS
COUPON
NOW

S. H. TAN, The British Institute of
Engineering Technology, 22
ORCHARD ROAD, SINGAPORE.
Please forward FREE OF CHARGE
your 155 page handbook "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES".
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Key No. HOP 11 _____
Occupation _____
Send FREE and POST FREE, and without obligation.

WOMANSENSE

WOMEN WHOMAKE MUSIC . . .

By MARTIN COOPER

A PRIZE has been offered by
the Society of Women
Musicians for a composition by
a woman.

Fifty years ago it could hardly
have happened.

But if it had the prize would prob-
ably have been won by something
arch or "fairy-like," a very
saccharine love-song or, at best, a
lady-like piano piece. Now the jury
will be inundated with string
quartets or double fugues for
clarinet, viola, trombone and per-
cussion.

In 1903 Marie Hall's appearance
at the Queen's Hall as soloist in
the Tchaikovsky violin concerto
created a great sensation, but about
50 percent of the soloists at our
orchestral concerts nowadays are
women.

In their very different ways Dame
Hess and Ellen Joyce are
probably among the biggest box-
office draws for pianists in Eng-
land, while Ginevra Neveu is in
the front rank of international
violinists.

It is all very exciting for women,
but until quite recently their
creative work in music has not
been up to their achievements as
instrumentalists.

It was Ethel Smyth who altered
all that. Born in 1858, she was
studying in Leipzig at the end of
the 70s and her compositions were
being performed in London as early
as 1890.

Her Mass in D, given in 1893 at
the Albert Hall, put women un-
ambiguously on the map as com-
posers for the first time.

She was a lion-hearted advocate
of women's suffrage, and two
suffragette marching-songs bear
witness to the ardour of her con-
victions. Two months imprison-
ment for her suffragette mis-
demours were followed eleven
years later by the feminine
equivalent of a knighthood for her

services to music: in 1922 she be-
came Dame Ethel Smyth.

Sir Thomas Beecham does not
favour women in his orchestra.
"If they are ill-favoured," he is
reported to have said, "I cannot
bear to look at them myself. If
they are well-favoured, the other
players look at them too much."

Perhaps there's something in
that, though John Barbirolli ob-
viously disagrees, for the Hallé
Orchestra has a large feminine
contingent, even for such unlady-
like instruments as the trombone
and the tympani.

Women's orchestras have never,
as such, had a great success. But
in the field of composition the
charming songs and piano-pieces
of Lady Dean Paul (known most
of all as "Poldowry") form a
kind of transition between the
drawing-room music of 19th-century
women composers and the stern and
often virile compositions of modern
women.

Works of Elizabeth Lutyens and
Elizabeth Maconchy have repre-
sented Great Britain at foreign
festivals, and the chamber music
of Phyllis Tate is among the best
being written in England today.

Tips On Buying Rainwear

By ELEANOR ROSS

SINCE we women, act as purchas-
ing agents for the family it is up
to us to get the best possible value
for our money and to shop just as
conscientiously as though we were
buying for a firm or store. Buy
wisely according to your needs.

Avoid bargains just because they
are mark-downs. Unless the items
are needed or can be put away
against future use without deterio-
rating in quality, don't buy.

Read Labels

Whatever you do buy, know as
much as possible about the mer-
chandise. Become a professional
label and tag reader. Go in for brand
names, read grade labels and in-
structions carefully before buying.

Take the matter of rainwear, for
instance. Read the label carefully
on a raincoat before you buy, to
make sure of the kind of protection
you can expect from it. Consult the
label also to learn how the coat
should be cleaned, whether the finish
is permanent or will be lost in dry
cleaning or washing. Eschew
rainwear that is not so tagged or
labelled.

For wear in heavy rain, a garment
marked "waterproof" gives the best
protection. Such a garment has a
finish that actually seals out
water. Note whether the thread
used for stitching also is waterproof
to make sure dampness will not en-
ter at the seams. Professional buy-
ers check such items with great care,
otherwise the store would be loaded
with "returns" all the time. While a
really waterproof garment seals out
water, it also seals out air which
makes it hot and uncomfortable in
all but very temperate weather.
Such a garment should have holes
or slits under the arms for some
ventilation.

Not Complete Protection

A coat marked "water-repellent"
is usually best for general wear.
While it gives shower protection, it
does not offer complete protection
in a torrential downpour. Such
coats are often made of finely woven
cotton fabric or rayon gabardine with
a water-repellent finish. Before
buying, consult the label to learn
whether such a finish is permanent,
since some finishes tend to disappear
gradually with wear or are dissolved
in dry cleaning or laundering. Then
the garment is no longer a raincoat
until it has been refinished.

Many women have discovered that
the thin plastic raincoats and capes
which can be folded up and carried
in a handbag meet the problem of
water protection best. Plastic
materials do not soil easily and can
be sponged off with soap and water.
But remember never to use cleaning
fluids on plastics or rubberised
fabrics.

NEW LOOK FOR U.S. NAVY



A new official evening gown
approved for U.S. women navy
officers was shown in Washington
by Florence Knauth of Teaneck,
N.J., a professional model. The
outfit will not be available for
formal wear until a new dress
uniform has been approved for
male officers.

FASHION NEWSREEL by PATRICIA LENNARD

And now—the OMNIBUS LOOK

SPRING CLOTHES on show in
London recently leave an im-
pression of confused design. In-
corporating New Look, Tube Look, Em-
pire line in one garment—a sort of
"omnibus look." Coats bristle with
unnecessary buttons. Skirts are
frankly "old look"—straight skirts
with one or two pleats and a square-
shouldered jacket. Evening dresses
are reverting to the uniform shape of
the late 30s—shoulder-strapped
dresses clinging to the knee and
flaring out in a ground-length
flounce.

No. 1 FABRIC is wool jersey—
light-weights for dresses, medium
and heavy-weights for suits. Colours
for spring are subtle shades of beige,
greys and a clear pink, faintly blue.
BOOM in maternity dress shows
has accompanied the Royal birth.
One new feature models on a
mother-to-be.

BOND STREET W.I.

At The Hong Kong Hotel,
Hong Kong.
REOPENS FOR 1949
TO-DAY

With Beautiful New English
Collections of Winter & Spring
Consignments.
*Natalie Martin for —
*Your Tailoring, Individual Styling
and Couture
*All fittings under personal
supervision

Cap Hairdo the Newest Thing



A smart adoption of the cap collar in this hairdo designed by a
famous New York hair stylist.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IF you have haunted an uppy hair-
do, and have an idea that it is a
mode that makes one look older—and
it often does—you may like to change
to the cap hairdo. It is as cute as
cute can be; the newest thing for
winter. Wool cutting is going on
again. Madame Fashion is treating
us as if we were her pets. Let's have
anything we want in the way of a
collure. Long hair, short hair, all
around the town!

The girl who likes to have her
ears covered—maybe they are not
the dainty, shell-like affairs that she
might have ordered—will fall for
side curls. They impart a close-
to-the-head line that is as neat as
wax. We suggest it to the young
lady who is wearing an unconfined,
flowing long bob.

These cap modes feature wide
wave lines on the crown, flat sculp-
tured curls, front, back and side.
Or the entire head has a wide un-

deration and the ends of the hair at
the nape line are turned under. If
you have a knack of making pin
curls, this style will appeal to you.
Do flat ringlets at night. Brush
them out in the morning, turn them
under. They'll stay put all day. No
rag-tags or bob tails flying about.

Short and simple! That seems the
rule. And there's something else.
You can have two comb-outs. In
the day time the hair is arranged close
to the head in the over-the-ears
fashion. For an elegant evening
attire, a crest of curls tumbles from
the forehead to the centre of the
nape line in a new semi-updo trend.

The figure silhouette should be
considered from the crown of the
head to the tips of the toes when
selecting a collure design. Hair
stylists claim that, by means of
right hairdo, a tall woman can look
shorter, a short one taller, a thin
one more curved, the plumpies more
slender.



Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Curing An Eating Problem

RIGHT eating has grown into a
formidable science, with nutri-
tional charts, caloric measurements,
and studies of the effect of vitamins,
minerals and enzymes on the human
system. But nevertheless for gen-
erations, homemakers have had
flashes of nutritional intuition that
were later substantiated by profes-
sional research. For instance, the
use of greens as a spring tonic;
apples as a bed-time snack; or
plenty of sauerkraut in winter-time
meals.

Then there was the case of a little
four-year-old boy, who after a long
illness, in spite of the doctor's care
and his mother's vigilance, simply
would not eat.

Hourly Snack

A kindly old neighbour heard of
this plight and suggested, of all
things, an hourly snack of a single
cookie (she called it "card ginger-
bread") with a half glass of milk.
"Be sure he dips the cookie in the
milk," she said. "It'll make the milk
go down easier, and will give him
something to do. And no matter how
hard he begs for a second cookie,
don't give it to him. Show him on
the clock when he can have another.
That'll give him something to look
forward to."

So eight times every day for a
week, the boy dunked a "card" gin-
ger cookie in a half glass of milk.
In that way he consumed a quart of
milk and eight good-sized cookies a
day. At the end of the week, orange
juice, apple sauce and a baked po-
tato were added; then chopped cook-
ed vegetables, whole grain cereals,
scraped beef and baked custard.
His appetite was completely restored
and he was well.

Dinner

Lettuce with Garden Salad
Dressing
Liver Sauté Crisp Bacon
Quick Creamed Potatoes
Fried Onions
Card Gingerbread Cream Cheese
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Lettuce with Garden Salad

Wash and crisp lettuce; if possi-
ble, slice or cut in wedges; other-
wise form the leaves into "neats."
Arrange individually; spoon over 2
tbsp. garden salad dressing.
To ½ c. well-seasoned mayon-
naise or salad dressing, add the
following raw vegetable previous-
ly put through the medium blade
of the food chopper: 1 peeled, scrap-
ed carrot, 4 red radishes, 3 sprigs
parsley, 1 scallion with 2 in. of the
top, and ½ a peeled, small white
turnip.

Parslaid Onions

Peel 3 medium-sized, mild-fla-
voured onions for each person. Place

in a casserole well oiled with butter
or margarine. Pour in 1 c. boiling
soup stock, or use 1 c. boiling
sugar, 1 t. onion cubes, Cover. Bake
at 375 F. Uncover, the last 15
min. to brown slightly; serve dusted
with parsley.

Liver Sauté

Purchase 1 to 1½ lbs. any kind
of liver, feed thin. If calf's liver is
used, it can be sautéed "as is." But
if beef, pork or lamb liver is pur-
chased, scald it with boiling water.
Let stand 1 min. in the water to
draw out the strong taste. Then
drain, dry and pull off the outer
membranes and remove the tough
veins. This makes the liver tender
and pleasant to eat. Dust with flour,
salt and pepper. Sauté in bacon fat,
allowing about 7 min. Turn once.
Do not over-cook or the liver will
be hard and dry.

Crisp Bacon: The best way to
prepare bacon is to bake it. Place a
rack in a baking pan. Lay on thin
slices of bacon and bake in a mod-
erate oven for 10 min., or until
brown and crisp. Drain on absorb-
ent paper. Use part of the bacon fat
to sauté the liver. Strain the bal-
ance into a jar to use in frying po-
tatoes, seasoning greens or beans,
or for shortening spiced mixtures.

Card Gingerbread

Into a good-sized, handled sauce-
pan, measure 1 c. margarine or
shortening. Stir until creamy. Then
gradually beat in 2 c. light brown
sugar, ½ tsp. salt and 3 tsp. pow-
dered ginger, alternately with 2
well-beaten eggs. Add 1 tsp. baking
soda dissolved in 1 tsp. cold water,
and stirred into 1 c. sour milk or
buttermilk. Gradually beat in 5½ c.
flour. The mixture will be very
thick.

Sift a little extra flour over a
pastry board or cloth. Divide the
dough into quarters. Place one
quarter on the board; lightly roll
it into oblong shape a scant ½ in.
thick. Make a checked pattern on
top with the blunt edge of a knife.
Then with a sharp knife, cut it into
oblongs the size of a playing card.
Place on an oiled cookie sheet, not
quite touching; bake 6 to 10 min.
in a moderate oven, 375 F. Card
gingerbread will keep crisp indefi-
nitely in a covered metal container,
and is perfect for dunking, to serve
with milk, fruit cup or cheese.

Trick of the Chef

To make hurry-up creamed pota-
toes, put 3 c. fine-diced cooked pota-
toes into a saucepan with a fork
lightly mix in 2½ tsp. flour, 1 tsp.
scraped onion, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp.
pepper and 1 tsp. margarine. Then
stir in 1½ c. milk. Cook until
thickened, stirring occasionally.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



CAMERA APPEAL—The Countess of Kenmare, centre, accompanied by her daughter, Patricia Cavendish, right, and niece, Judy Lindeman of Sydney, Australia, arrives in New York en route to Nassau, Bahamas. They are accompanied by the Countess' poodles, Jeep, Pepe, and Bambl.



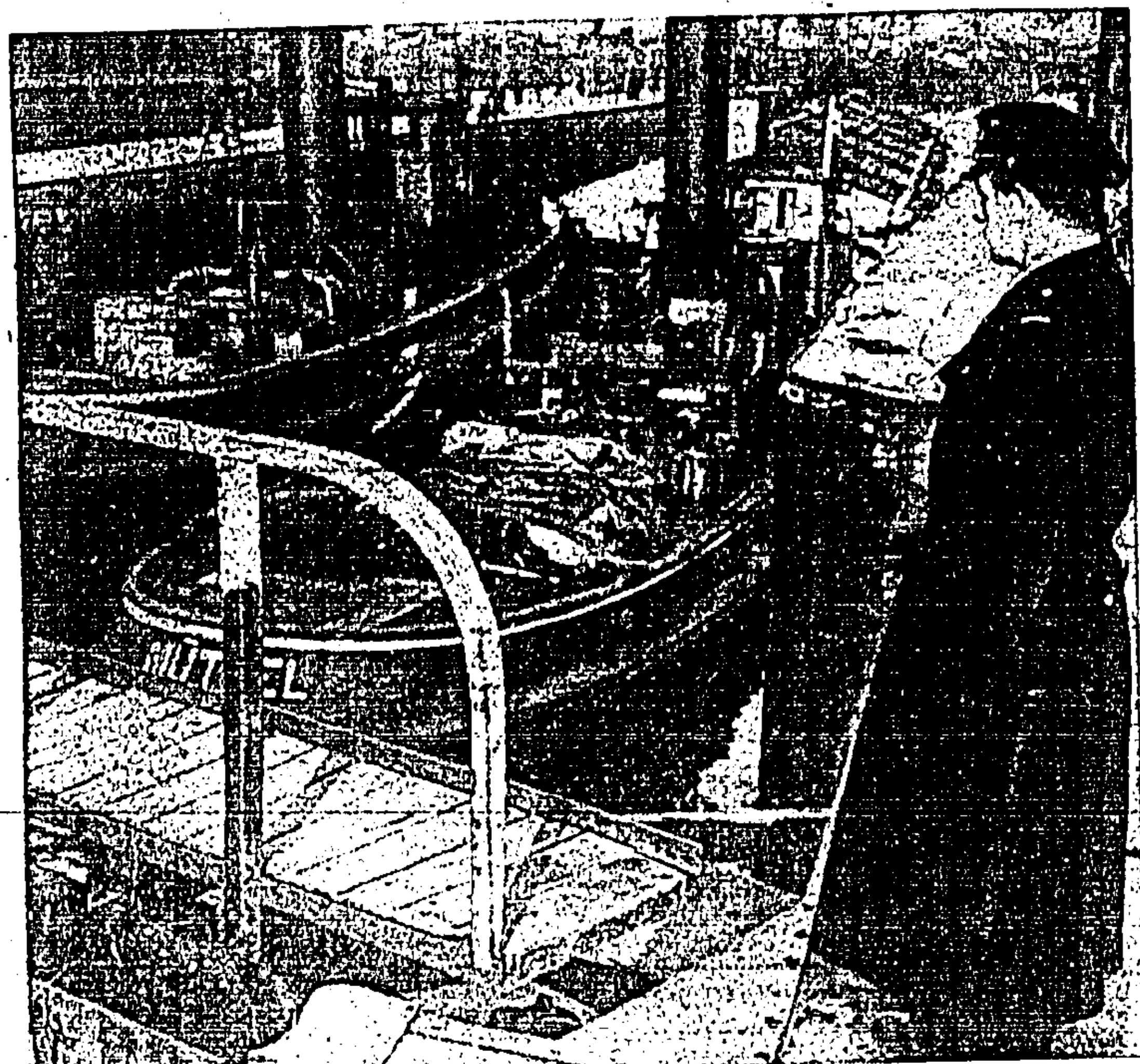
ROYALTY CHATS—Princess Margaret leans over to talk with the Queen at the Anglo-Danish Society's reception in connection with an art exhibition in London. Princess Margareta, of Denmark, left, smiles approvingly.



SUITED FOR YOUTH—Actress Dorothy Malone models a young bolero suit designed for her latest picture.



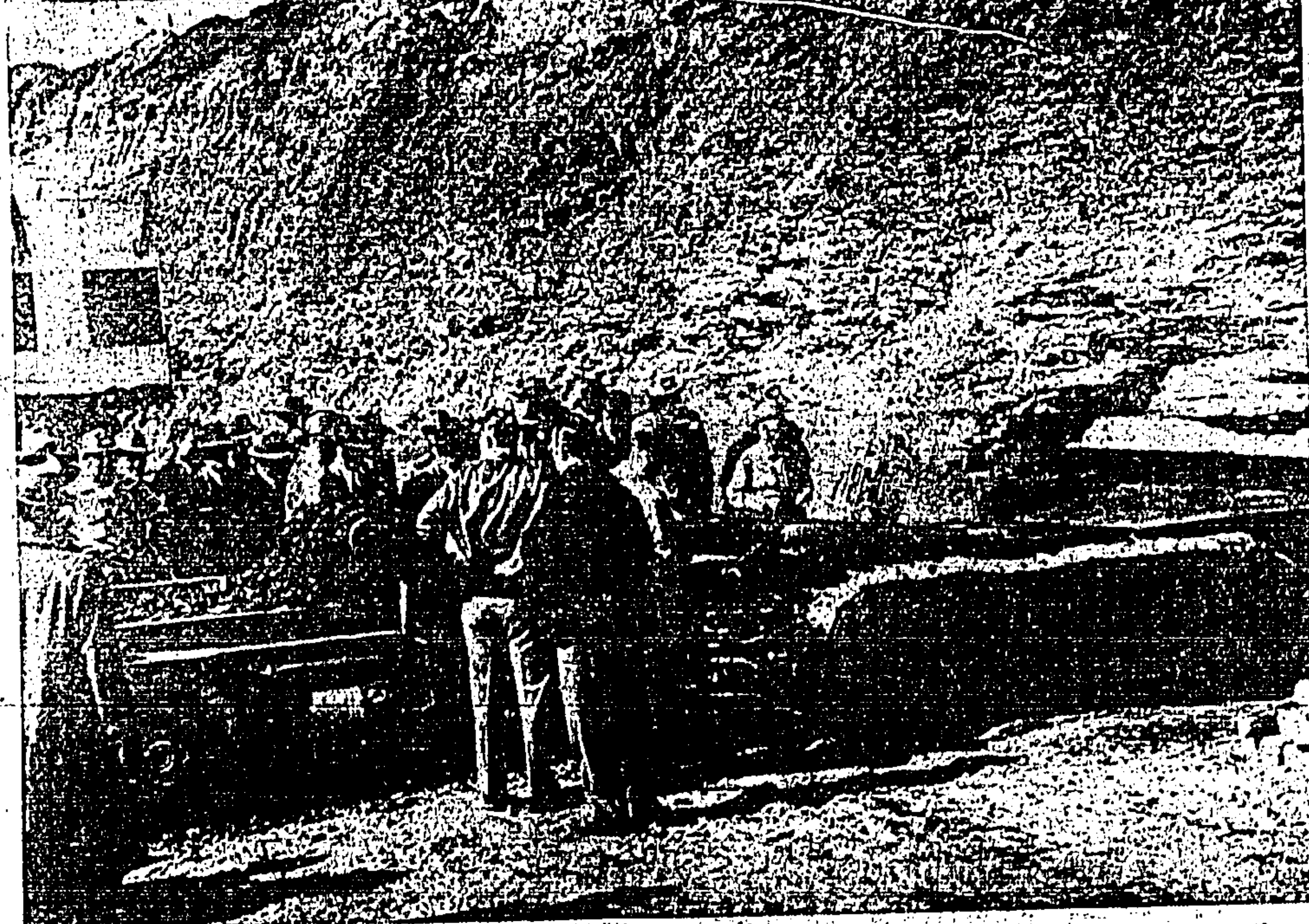
THE FINAL TOUCH—Miss Irene Stute of Phoenix, Arizona, brushes the hair of "M. W. Larry Domino 37th" for the Phoenix Beef Show. Domino's owners once refused \$52,000 for him.



WATCHFUL EYE—A water safety policeman patrolling Spandau Lock in western Berlin looks down on tugs towing barges to the Russian zone. The German police are guarding the canal and locks to prevent raids from the eastern zone.



CELLULOID BEAUTY—It is easy to see why actress Arlene Dahl is regarded as one of the reigning beauties of the screen.



TONS BY THE MINUTE—The Colmol, a giant mechanical mole capable of digging and loading from three to five tons of coal a minute, moves forward under its own power as it discharges a stream of coal from a conveyor belt in New Lexington, Ohio. Interested parties watch the new and powerful mining tool, and wonder on its significance.

THE ULTIMATE IN
SECURITY
EFFICIENCY
& APPEARANCE

STEEL
MILNERS
EQUIPMENT

LIMITED STOCKS ONLY
OF
"WHITFIELD" SAFES
"EXE" FILING CABINETS
TYPIST'S DESKS & OFFICE TABLES

SOLE AGENTS FOR MILNERS SAFE CO.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.
Chung Tin Bldg. Tel: 27781



THE INNOCENTS OF WAR—Mrs Jefferson Patterson, centre, wife of the U.S. Charge D'Affaires in Cairo, helps Mrs George Calambokidis, left, and Mrs Samuel Gilstrap cut clothing for Arab children in Palestine. About 50 American women meet twice weekly at Mrs Patterson's Egyptian home for this charity work.

TRADE MARK

J & R Tennent

XXX STOUT

Food and Drink
Combined

Agents
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Tel: 28031.

TO-DAY
ONLY

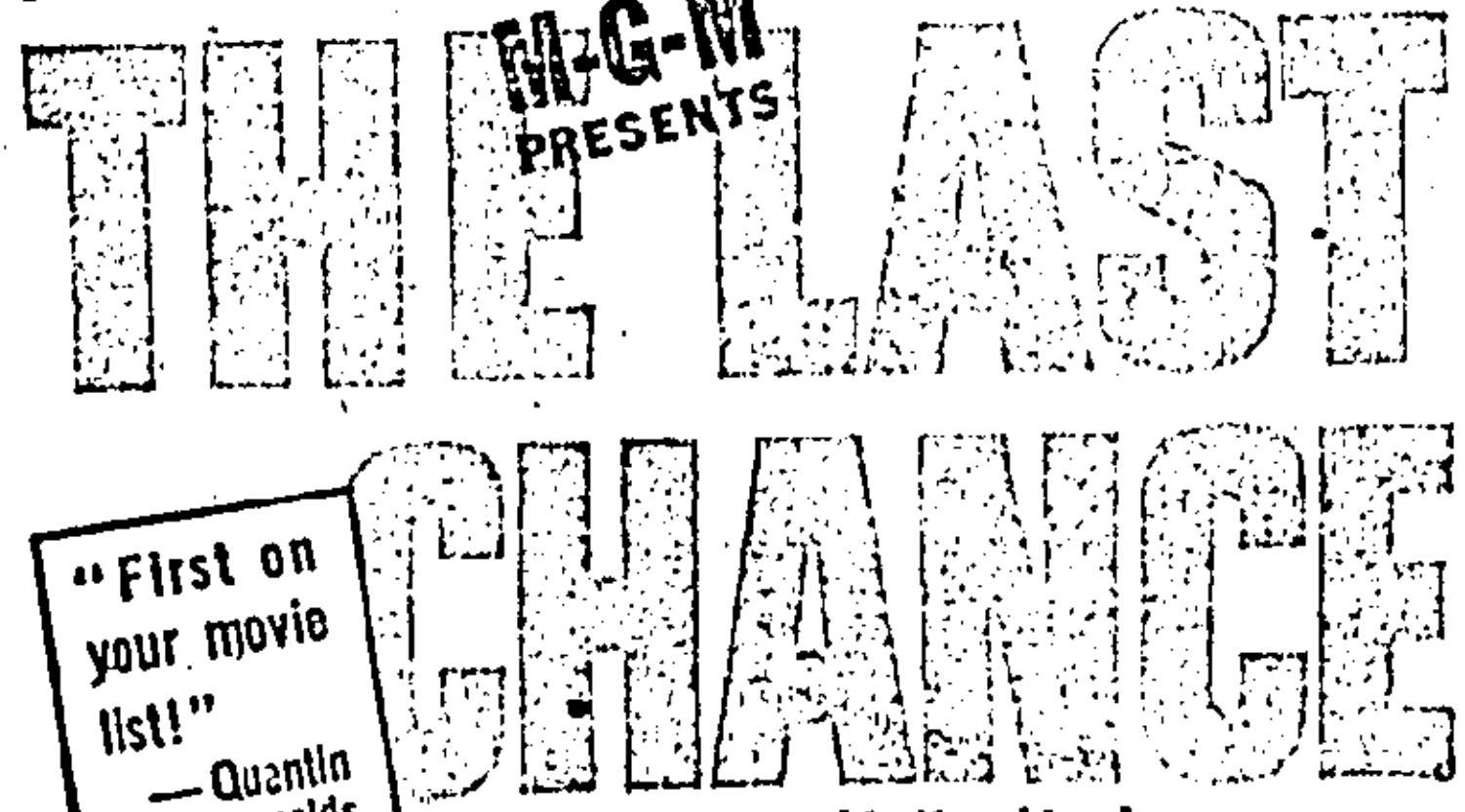
KING'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW

UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL
presents
YVONNE DE CARLO
DAN DURYEA
ROD CAMERON
HELENA CARTERLLOYD COUGH • FLORENCE BATES
Screenplay by D. D. BEAUCHAMP and WILLIAM BOWERS
From the Novel by HOUSTON BRANCH and FRANK WATERS
Produced by LEONARD GOLOSSTEIN • Directed by GEO. SIEMAN
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, QUEEN'S RD., C
BOOKING HOURS: 11.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. dailyFINAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 P.M.
THE PICTURE THAT WON INTERNATIONAL FAME!

ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

TO-MORROW



CENTRAL THEATRE

270, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, PHONE 25720.

5 SHOWS DAILY

DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

FINAL EPISODE



FOURTH INSTALMENT

EISENHOWER
WAS MY
BOSS

By KAY SUMMERSBY



An Irish girl, Kay Summersby, was first General Eisenhower's civilian chauffeur and later his private secretary, with the rank of Captain in the W.A.C.s. Here she is with her prized possession, Telek, the Scottie that was the Supreme Commander's and which he presented to the author after the war.

WITH the 1942 calendar growing thinner, General Eisenhower found no peace even in his hotel suite. The parlour and even the bedroom became mere annexes of his Grosvenor Square office. His appointment pad might start at 8.30 a.m. and continue through till after six in the evening, with candy or peanuts for lunch; going "home" to the flat meant only that he moved over there for additional and often more important meetings. The wrinkles deepened in his face; he showed increasing signs of impatience and nervousness. He probably had less sleep than any non-playboy member of his growing Theatre of Operations. Beetle, Butch, Tex, Mickey and I all began to worry about him.

Finally, he gave in and asked that someone try to find a little retreat in London's outskirts. After much thrashing about the suburbs by staff personnel as well as British and American briefing officers, Butch found just the place late that August.

Telegraph Cottage had been appropriately but mysteriously named decades ago by its elderly lady owner. It was as picturesque as an English Christmas card—so tiny and quaint that visiting Brass, accustomed to huge house and giant estates as prerogatives of their war time nobility, were appalled at the ridiculously small hide-out their Theatre Commander had chosen.

The Retreat

THE house offered everything General Eisenhower needed. Happily, the grounds fringed a golf course. The General had no time for complete round but he was to spend many careful hours playing the several holes nearby. He became expert on the thirteenth in particular. The diversion marked the only occasion when he would discard his necktie as a symbol of complete relaxation. I occasionally joined him in putting attempts at one-hole golf; Butch was a more frequent companion. Sometimes they engaged in 22 pistol practice near the cottage.

Only 25 minutes from London, Telegraph Cottage was a literal sympathetic retreat for our tired General.

He went there on every possible occasion to spend the night and, when not summoned to Chequers, the week-ends. If anything saved him from a mental crack-up in those tense days it was Telegraph Cottage and the new life it provided.

One of the first evenings, when I drove him out and then waited to see if there were any night trips, he sank into a chair and grumbled: "Kay, I never seem to have any fun and I get so bored. Must be boring for you people around me, too. What can we do? What do you like?"

Bridge Fun

"WELL," I said, "bridge is fun. It'll take you far away from the war." Then I remembered past experience. "That is, it's fun if there are no post-mortems. They're deadly. I used to love bridge but had to give it up, what with all the rows and post-mortems. One time my husband and I didn't speak for three days, all because of a post-mortem!"

"Okay, that's it. A good idea, bridge," he grinned. "And no post-mortems!"

That began a heavy round of bridge. I often played partners with the General; our accounts at three p.m. per 100 points—eventually turned into an account of the nightmarish, a financial hodgepodge of dollars, pounds, francs, and marks. The General was as expert at cards as at military strategy and, as at the office, barely hid his impatience with incompetence. General Clark, a close friend for more than two decades and now the deputy chief planner, was a constant companion. So were Butch and Beetle. Another was T. I. Davis, the General's best non-military friend, a jovial and genial Englishman from South Carolina and yet the extremely competent

Adjutant-General of Theatre Headquarters; he had known his present commander intimately since old days in the Philippines. Still another bridge shark was the good-looking, dark-eyed dispensary nurse Ethel Westermann, who had come to England early as a civilian nurse.

General Ike, as all of us began to call him in the sanctuary of Telegraph Cottage (unless outside guests were present), had really found a sort of home.

He lounged around the living room in GI slacks, old shirt, a half-suede, half-leather jacket, and a pair of straw slippers which dated back to duty in Manila. Determined to shun official worries momentarily, he snubbed newspapers, books and general magazines. His only reading fare—indulged in excess—consisted of the inevitable paper-backed cowboy magazines. Mickey managed to scrounge up a seemingly limitless supply of the Westerns.

Occasional Egg

"I THINK they're frightful," I told General Ike. His answer was a stopper: "After these long days at the office, worrying about operations which will involve the lives of hundreds of thousands, I don't want to worry when I get home. That's the idea of my Westerns—when I read them I don't have to think. No one complained about his one vice after that; in fact, there was an attempt to show Wild West movies in the living room, but it proved impractical."

When I pulled up at the cottage about 7.30 in the morning, the General usually was well into his second or third cup of boiling-hot coffee. I sometimes joined him and my guests for a meal, usually, especially grateful for the occasional egg sent over by some self-sacrificing British admirer.

No one could call Dwight Eisenhower a big eater. He ate whatever was put before him, with relish but never with gusto. His rare temper flared only when the food was cold (usually through his own fault). He did, however, maintain a continual campaign for the one dish he really loved—baked beans. No one was quite able to cook it just right.

Chain Smoker

EVENINGS at Telegraph Cottage always started with that "sundown high-ball" served by Mickey to the hostess, and with cigarette lighted down signs by all present. With General Ike, liquor was only a social custom, necessary—but pleasantly enjoyable after one becomes hardened to it; he treated it lightly but with respect. There's no likelihood that anyone will ever see General Eisenhower drunk, or even light. He handles liquor as respectfully and carefully as an old soldier handles a gun, a loaded gun.

Except for these Westerns, his only vice was cigarettes; he had the habit of thinking and cigarette lighted down signs by all present. With General Ike, liquor was only a social custom, necessary—but pleasantly enjoyable after one becomes hardened to it; he treated it lightly but with respect. There's no likelihood that anyone will ever see General Eisenhower drunk, or even light. He handles liquor as respectfully and carefully as an old soldier handles a gun, a loaded gun.

Long Hours

THE official General Eisenhower probably worked harder and longer than anyone under his command. Any of his staff will bear out the statement that his working day, his average working day, stretched anywhere from 10 to 12 hours. After instituting the seven-day week, he once shipped home a key Colonel for being unavailable when a crisis arose; the Colonel was off on a country house party. The C. G. was among the first to appear at 20 Grosvenor Square early Sunday mornings; upon at least one occasion of which I heard, he lit the roof because most of his section chiefs had failed to show up by 10 a.m. Charwomen reporting for cleaning duties in the early hours became hardened to the shock of seeing the General already hard at work. Fortunately, all the demands upon his mind and body had little noticeable effect upon General Eisenhower's health. True, he was inclined to suffer from high blood pressure. And neuritis was likely to visit his shoulder. (The all-powerful C. G. was so afraid of an Army medical possible orders that he slipped down to London Clinic for injection treatments.)

On those times we made trips out to supply headquarters, airfields or troop concentrations, the General always remarked that his feeling of freedom in getting away from headquarters was second only to that of escaping to Telegraph Cottage. "I wish I had seen England in peacetime," he remarked frequently as we cruised by concrete-and-wire roadblocks, nameless railway stations, piles of bomb debris, and other reminders of the nation's desperate early days in the war.

Coming back to London from Cheltenham one lovely day early in October, we both began talking about the trim little farms of the Cotswolds. General Ike was choked with nostalgia for the Middle West. "I really miss animals in London," I remarked offhand, thinking back to carefree days of rural childhood in Ireland.

My passenger pulled up to the edge of the seat. "Would you like to have a dog, Kay? You've been awfully nice to me, working all sorts of hours and running all kinds of errands—I'd like to do some little thing."

"I was as excited as a little girl. 'Would I?'"

We talked about dogs the remainder of the trip, agreeing that a Scottie would be the best pet. In the rush of duty over the next few days, however, I forgot all about the idea.

But the staff soon reminded me. There had been a mix-up in the meantime. General Eisenhower apparently mentioned he was looking

for a dog, a Scottie. The aides and staff chiefs jumped to the natural conclusion it was for him; by the time he realised his mistake, it was too late. They were out combing the city and the countryside for a Scottie appropriate for the top general of a war. The dog would be presented to General Ike on his birthday, less than a week away. I fell in step with the scheme.

Beetle and I eventually came across a pair of Scotties in kennels just a few blocks away, near Selridge's huge department store. I loved the puppy, but Beetle favoured the other one, a much older dog. He pointed out it wouldn't be necessary to housebreak his choice. "I know what it means," he added. "I've had dogs all my life. As a compromise it was agreed that we should take both to the Boss and let him decide. Beetle said the General had put so much pressure on me to find a dog that they had had to admit they were planning to give him one as a birthday present. So, he emphasised, there was no harm in letting the General make a choice."

Coming of Telek

BACK at Grosvenor Square we barged into the Commanding General's office with our struggling burdens, laughing and kidding like children. "Which one's it to be, Ike?" Beetle asked as we put out two Scotties on the floor.

Beetle's older dog sat down with a whimper, shy and alone. My puppy, only six weeks old and fat as a baby, wobbled uncertainly. "Come here, fellah!" General Ike yelled hopefully to both. My puppy staggered and skidded across the floor, towards what was obviously a master's voice.

"The General laughed happily. 'Beetle, that's the one for me!' Excited and barely able to stand, the favoured puppy proceeded to celebrate the occasion with a defiant little puddle snack in the centre of the Commanding General's office."

On October 14, the General's birthday was celebrated with a little gathering at the cottage. Beetle, T. I. Davis, and his few other intimates poured as the sixty-dollar puppy was presented with appropriate ceremony. Someone at Eighth Air Force had sent over a mid-sized parachute and harness for the friendly little black dog, destined to become second only to the renowned Falls in wartime fame. There was a cake with three candles and three stars to commemorate the guest of honour's new rank, which, incidentally, had come about so quickly in the summer that his two aides first learned of it in the newspapers.

Beetle and General Ike tried out several possible names for the bewildered Scottie. "I've got it!" the General shouted. "Telek!" We all looked mystified. "After Telegraph Cottage," he explained. Then he glanced over at me. "This place is secret, Kay. So the reason for Telek's name will have to be Top Secret till after the war!"

I managed a weak smile. Amidst all that festivity, I couldn't tell them I was suffering from woman's oldest wartime pain. Dick was leaving Scotland that very night—for North Africa.

(COPYRIGHT, TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW)

Why did
Lloyd George
never come back?

by DAVID FARRER

IN November, 1922, David Lloyd George, the greatest war leader Britain had known since the days of the Elder Pitt, the man, too, who at the Congress of Versailles had won for his country great accretions of territory and influence in the world, fell suddenly from power, unhorsed by the steady intrigue of an iron-master from the Midlands, Stanley Baldwin.

How ceaselessly, how eagerly, from the very moment of his fall, Lloyd George sought to gain power again is made abundantly clear in that rather tedious pages of his just published official biography. But Lloyd George was the man who never came back.

ALMOST from the moment of his resignation Lloyd George was hatching programmes and schemes designed to attract the electorate and win him the leadership again. We read in his biography of his plan for the future of the coal industry (1924); of the Land Inquiry Committee which he sponsored in 1925; of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry which in 1926 produced the famous "Yellow Book" on Britain's industrial future; of his plan, published a little later, to cure unemployment.

We are reminded, too, how in a last attempt to win back power through the agency of the Liberal Party he allowed the famous "Lloyd George Party Fund," which he had accumulated in the days when he was Prime Minister, to be "poured out like water" in the General Election of 1929, of how he slumped the country during the campaign, greeted everywhere by cheering crowds, by Churchill was greeted in 1935 and of how the Liberals lost 100 out of the 160 seats they held at the dissolution.

David Lloyd George, by Malcolm Thomson (Hutchinson, 25s.).

Feb. 1935
LOW 100s
L. G. as
"Diogenes on the Warpath"

We see Lloyd George again in the middle "thirties," after both the Tories and Socialists had flung him, launching with a fanfare of publicity in his native Wales the "Lloyd George New Deal" programme.

It was all in vain. The outbreak of the Second World War found Britain's leader in the previous struggle still a public figure, but politically no more than the head of a family party of four.

And then, the final irony. At last, in the summer of his country's direst peril, Lloyd George was given the opportunity of high office again. The offer came from his old ally, and subordinate, Winston Churchill, combined with a reluctance to take the second place caused him to refuse it. Not long after he was dead.

WHY was Lloyd George never able to stage a comeback? First, Lloyd George found himself on the morrow of his fall a man without a party. Not only did the old Liberals turn their backs on him, the Liberal Party itself, though it still refused to admit it, had been already broken by the rise of the Socialists.

Next, Lloyd George undoubtedly showed too great eagerness to return to power. His feverish search for policies, his wavering between Free Trade and Protection, his equivocal attitude to the two minority Socialist Governments, created in the public mind the feelings that he stood for little more than himself. The official biography is not altogether convincing in its evidence to the contrary.

Lastly, Lloyd George was too brilliant a man. He had the subtlest brain, the most forceful imagination, of any politician of our day. Many of the proposals he put forward in the days after his fall from power have been subsequently adopted. He was often several fathoms ahead of his field.

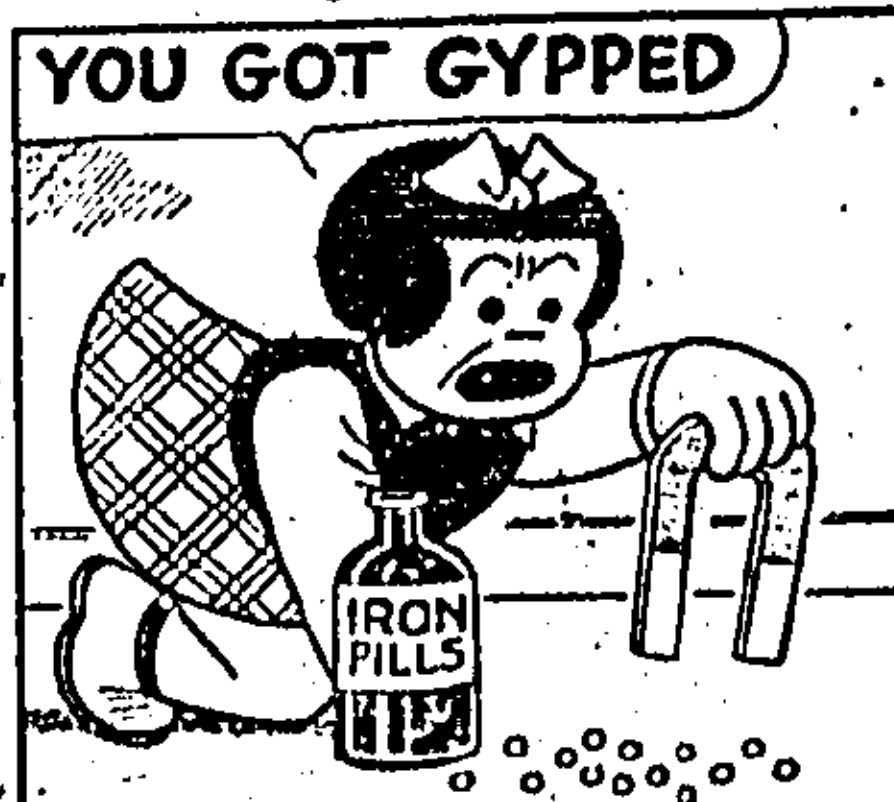
And that was his trouble. For, save only in times of acute danger, the British electorate has an obstinate predilection for being led from behind and an ingrained distrust of brilliance in any form. In times of peace, they insist on being ruled by honest, or seeming-honest, mediocrities.

The long "dying fall" of Lloyd George's career could indeed be a lesson to the budding and ambitious politician in how not to win votes and influence people.

It could teach him the vital importance of party backing—of choosing your party and sticking to it. It could illustrate the risks of appearing too clever. It could point to the wisdom of at least an assumed reluctance to push oneself continually into the limelight. The public school spirit is as strong today in the T. ades unions as in the Carlton Club.

If these lessons are learned the politician in question is likely in the long run to reach Cabinet rank. But many will agree that it will be better for the country if they are ignored. For the crying need today is for men with the energy, the touch of genius, above all the courage, which, with all his faults, were the hallmarks of L.G.'s career.

NANCY No Pickup



House Sale During Japanese Occupation

JUDGMENT AND COSTS FOR PLAINTIFF

Judgment for plaintiff was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in the Supreme Court this morning in an action for breach of warrant of title concerning a house in Kowloon during the Japanese occupation.

The plaintiff was Mrs Lee Yu-kee, of No. 3 Upper Lascar Row, and the defendant was Yau Siu-yuet, alias Yau Po-cheuk, of No. 54 Queen's Road Central, ground floor.

Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC, instructed by Mr G. S. Ford was for the plaintiff, while defendant was represented by Mr Percy Chen, instructed by Mr A. el Arculli.

The statement of claim disclosed that in July, 1940, the defendant represented himself to be an agent of one Choy Chuen-kam by virtue of a Power of Attorney alleged to have been made by Choy on May 16, 1945, and whereby the defendant as such agent was authorised to sell property at 315 Reclamation Street, Kowloon, registered in the Land Office as K11, No. 3892 as the property of Choy.

Delivering judgment, his Lordship said: In this action the plaintiff Lee Yu Yee claims damages against the defendant Yau Siu Yuet on the ground that the defendant warranted his authority as agent and attorney of Choy Chuen-kam to sell a house No. 315 Reclamation Street, Kowloon (belonging to Choy Chuen-kam) to the plaintiff, whereas in fact the defendant had no such authority.

It is common ground that in May, 1945 (some four months before the end of the Japanese occupation), the defendant consulted a local solicitor, Mr Peter Sin, and handed him a power of attorney purporting to have been executed in China in the presence of the head of the Local Council by Choy Chuen-kam in favour of defendant authorising defendant to sell the house in question. He also gave the solicitor the title deeds. Through a broker, the plaintiff's husband and defendant were put in touch and negotiations for the sale put in hand. Mr Sin acted for both parties throughout all negotiations and advised them on each point. He told the parties that the power of attorney was in order and that he would have it registered at the Japanese House Registration Office and did not therefore believe that defendant had authority to sell the premises. He relies on the evidence of an official of the Land Office (who was in the Japanese House Registration Office in some unstated capacity) to the effect that, according to Japanese practice, a house could not be assigned until the owner was first registered in the House Registration Office and the Office would accept a power of attorney not under seal but it had to be executed before a Hongkong solicitor.

Following the non-acceptance of the power of attorney by the Japanese House Registration Office, the defendant apparently wished to renege from the bargain but the solicitor advised the parties that an assignment of the property should be executed and that the balance of the purchase money—130,000 Japanese Military Yen—should be paid by the plaintiff to him. The balance of the purchase money was actually paid on July 24, 1945, and it is alleged in the Statement of Claim and not traversed by the defendant that the assignment was executed on or about July 27, 1945. Presumably it was in fact executed on July 24, 1945, when the balance of the purchase money was paid. It was not dated. The solicitor told the parties that, after the Japanese had recognised the transaction, he would pay over the deposit and purchase money to the defendant. Another alleged power of attorney was later produced but apparently, before any further action could be taken at the Japanese House Registration Office, the Japanese military occupation came to an end.

FORCED POWERS

In fact, both the powers of attorney were forged and the defendant had no authority to sell the property at all. In the course of the cross-examination of the defendant, the circumstances in which the two powers of attorney came to be given to him were explored but, although these circumstances are not above suspicion, there is no allegation of fraud against the defendant and it must be assumed, for the purposes of this case, that he did not know the powers of attorney were forged at any material time. Equally, there is no allegation of fraud against the plaintiff and he must be taken to have been similarly ignorant of the forgeries.

There is no evidence that the plaintiff took any further action in the matter until nearly two years after the reoccupation of Hongkong, when her solicitors informed Choy Chuen-kam of the purported sale of the property to her. It had apparently come to the plaintiff's knowledge that Choy Chuen-kam had sold the property towards the end of 1940. Replying to this letter on 4th October, 1947, Choy Chuen-kam's solicitors informed plaintiff's solicitors that defendant had never had any authority to sell the property and, by implication, repudiated the transaction. The plaintiff claims, by way of special damage, the difference between the contract price of 150,000 Japanese Military Yen and the value of the property on 4th October, 1947 (when Choy Chuen-kam repudiated

the transaction) and also his loss of rent in support of his claim, an architect gave evidence of the value of the rent lost and I accept his evidence.

Mr Sheldon (for the plaintiff) relies substantially on the case of Goodwin v. Francis 5 L.R.C.P. 295. That case is clear authority for the proposition that, where A, purporting to act as the authorised agent of B, enters into an agreement with C for the sale of C of property belonging to B, then, if it subsequently turns out that A was not authorised by B to enter into the agreement and the agreement is repudiated by B, C is entitled to recover against A such damages for breach of warranty of authority as he could have recovered against B, if A had been duly authorised by B, and these damages may include for loss of bargain.

Mr Chen (for the defendant) argues firstly that at all material times, the plaintiff knew the defendant's power of attorney was not acceptable to the Japanese authorities and did not therefore believe defendant had authority to act, and secondly that, by reason of the terms of the agreement for sale itself, the plaintiff cannot recover the damages claimed.

EVIDENCE OF OFFICIAL

For his first proposition he relies on Halbot v. Lens 70 L.J. Ch. 125. Mr Chen's point is that the plaintiff knew the power of attorney was not acceptable to Japanese House Registration Office and did not therefore believe that defendant had authority to sell the premises. He relies on the evidence of an official of the Land Office (who was in the Japanese House Registration Office in some unstated capacity) to the effect that, according to Japanese practice, a house could not be assigned until the owner was first registered in the House Registration Office and the Office would accept a power of attorney not under seal but it had to be executed before a Hongkong solicitor.

I have to decide whether to accept the Land Office official as a sufficient authority on the Japanese practice. He may or may not be such an authority but I am not prepared to accept him as such merely on the evidence given. I must point out that he made no reference to any Regulations of the House Registration Office which might have been in force at the time the assignment was executed (see section 11 of Ord. No. 34/40) and I find it very difficult to believe that the Japanese could have insisted in all cases on execution of powers of attorney by registered owners. I am not prepared to accept that the Japanese could have insisted in all cases on execution of powers of attorney by registered owners. I am not prepared to accept that the Japanese could have insisted in all cases on execution of powers of attorney by registered owners.

Mr Peter Sin, who was selected by defendant because of his knowledge of Japanese practice, was not called as a witness. He could have told us exactly why the Japanese rejected the first power of attorney. He drew up the second power of attorney to meet the Japanese objection to the first one and the form of the second owner does not accord with the suggestion that the objection was based on the fact that the first power was not executed before a Hongkong solicitor.

There are other objections to Mr Chen's first argument. In the first place, no difficulty about the power of attorney arose at all until after the assignment for sale had been executed and the deposit paid. In the second place, the misrepresentation in this case was not merely one in law (as to the legal formalities affecting the power) but one in fact also (as to the genuineness of Choy Chuen-kam's signature) and it is only when the misrepresentation is solely as to law, as it was in the case of Beattie v. Lord Ebury 1872 41 L.J. Reports 504, that damages cannot be recovered for breach of warranty of authority. I think, therefore, that Mr Chen's first argument fails.

As regards the second argument, I can find nothing in the agreement for sale to suggest that it was conditional or that it would have become null and void if it had been valid in the first place.

ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to such damages as are proved. I deal first with the question of loss of bargain, i.e. the difference between the contract price in the agreement for sale and the actual market value of the property. The plaintiff has selected October 4, 1947—the date on which the agreement was repudiated by Choy Chuen-kam—as the date as of which the market value is to be ascertained. I am of opinion that, in this case, the date of repudiation is the correct date to take. Mr Sheldon cited no authority for the

rejection of this date and Mr Chen did not deal with the point in the course of his argument, but I think the date of repudiation is the proper date in cases where the agreement fixes no date for completion.

The agreement in this case contains certain provisions in connection with matters to be transacted at the Japanese House Registration Office culminating in the requirement that the purchaser had to complete within 7 days of the date on which he was notified by the vendor that a certificate of registration has been obtained. These provisions ceased, of course, to be capable of implementation after the re-occupation but I think the agreement nevertheless continued in force as a binding agreement with no date fixed for performance. Time might have been made of the essence of the agreement by notice but there is no evidence that any such notice was in fact given. There is authority for taking the date of repudiation in Hallam v. Vol. 10, p. 120 note (s) and the cases there cited and I refer particularly to the case of York Glass Co. Ltd. v. Jubb, 134 L.T. 35.

In calculating the amount to be awarded for loss of bargain, it is necessary to decide upon the rate of exchange for the purchase price of Japanese Military Yen 150,000. Mr Sheldon has relied on the rate fixed by the Debtor and Creditor (Occupation Period) Ordinance, 1945, for the month of July, 1945, in which the agreement for sale was signed and amended his claim accordingly to a claim for \$19,400 for loss of bargain. Mr Chen did not oppose this amendment and did not challenge Mr Sheldon's argument that the rate fixed in the Ordinance would be the appropriate rate to take. No evidence was led as to the rate of exchange and, in the absence of it, I think that the rate fixed in the Ordinance ought to be accepted. I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff's claim of \$19,400 for loss of bargain succeeds.

CLAIM FOR RENT

Then as regards the claim for rent, the plaintiff has claimed for the period October 1, 1945 to January 31, 1946. Presumably, the date October 1, 1945 has been selected as the date on which the agreement ought reasonably to have been implemented. By reason of Article 8 of the Moratorium Proclamation No. 6 of September 18, 1945, I do not think the plaintiff can claim in fact, have been implemented until December 20, 1945, when the exempting order No. 2 was enacted under the Proclamation. That order provided that the restrictions on dealing with any property imposed by Article 8 should terminate "save in any case where any lot or portion of a lot has been or is alleged to have been affected during the period of the Japanese occupation... by way of assignment."

In our case, it is not alleged that the property was affected by the purported assignment (or would have been even if it had been authorised by Mr Choy Chuen-kam) since the assignment was never registered. If there was ever any doubt as to the effect of non-registration under the Moratorium, it was removed by Article 10A of the Moratorium Proclamation as enacted by the Law Amendment (Transitional Provisions) Schedule 1 (Amendment) Order (No. 3) 1947, and it seems therefore that the effect of the order was to enable the agreement to be implemented. It was also reasonable that the agreement should be implemented on that date and I think, therefore, that a claim for rent could be made from that date. In view of the evidence given by the architect called by the plaintiff, Mr Sheldon agreed to reduce the claim to rent to the basis of \$120 per month less 20%. But from October 31, 1945 onwards, the premises were presumably subject to rent control and I have no evidence as to the standard rent of the premises. In these circumstances, I am unable to assess any damages for loss of rent.

It follows that, in my opinion, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the total sum of \$19,400 and to have the costs of the action.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I don't understand politics—no need to get angry at the other party, but now they all got him riled up!"

OBJECTION IN PWD LARCENY CASE DENIED

An objection to Crown Counsel's application for leave to read the deposition of a witness who was absent from the Colony was made by the defence when the P.W.D. Larceny Case continued before Mr Justice Reynolds at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The objection was over-ruled by his Lordship and relevant portions of the deposition were read to the jury.

Accused in the case are Kwok Kwong, 47, foreman, and Austin Spary, 50, electrical Inspector, Grade I, both of the Public Works Department. They are charged on 12 counts, 10 of larceny by public servant, one of obtaining money by false pretences from the steward of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and one of conspiracy to defraud the Government of money.

Mr Percy Chen, instructed by Mr C.A.S. Russ, is appearing for Kwok, and Spary is represented by Mr V.L. Dalton, instructed by Mr P.J. Galbraith. Appearing for the prosecution is Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Insp. J. Johnston, of the Special Branch.

The jury empanelled comprises four men and three women. Mr Hooton applied to the Court for leave to read the deposition of R. Harris, Manager of Pacific Air Maintenance, Kai Tak, who, he said, had left the Colony, by virtue of Section 29 of the Evidence Ordinance 1889.

IMPORTANT WITNESS

Objecting to the application, Mr Dalton said that Harris was in the Colony a few days before the present trial began. He submitted the Ordinance did not apply in the case of a witness who had left the Colony during the course of proceedings or while the proceedings were pending. Harris was an important witness and it was of great importance that he should be cross-examined by the defence. The statement of the defence had full opportunity to cross-examine during the course of the proceedings. It was not entirely correct, he said, to say that Harris was in the Colony except one or two. The prosecution had produced 114 witnesses and the evidence they offered did not refer strictly to the charges then laid against the accused.

There were three content reasons why the cross-examination was not really possible or even advisable. Mr Dalton continued. The first was the uncertainty of what the charges would eventually be; secondly, the uncertainty as to where the evidence, in general was tending, particularly his own evidence; and thirdly, that no hint whatsoever was given that Harris might not be available for cross-examination at the trial. His deposition contained very vital references to conversations which were alleged to have occurred between him and Spary. It was obvious that cross-examination alone could bring the true meaning of those conversations to light. Mr Dalton said he himself did not know when the trial began that Harris would not be available. He respectfully inquired why her Harris was not available. The police, he said, were not permitted to cross-examine him with the permission of the Police why previous notice was not given to the defence.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Counsel said he understood from the evidence given by C. M. Howe, electrical engineer of Pacific Air Maintenance, yesterday that there was no urgency in regard to Harris' departure. Harris was merely going on leave of absence of one or two months and he thought it was quite unjustifiable he was allowed to go without the defence being given an opportunity to cross-examine him on the very important statements which he made in relation to the case.

Mr Chen said that he was instructed that during the taking of the evidence of Harris in the lower court Kwok Kwong's legal represen-

tative was not present, and he was objecting to Counsel's application on that ground.

Mr Hooton in reply said the learned Magistrate kept very careful notes of the proceedings in the lower court. Harris, according to the notes, was called on the first day, and those present in the Court were also carefully recorded. Harris was called immediately after the mid-day adjournment and defence counsel was present as before.

REQUEST GRANTED
Mr Chen and Mr Dalton here asked the Court if they could have further instructions from their instructing solicitors. The request was granted.

Continuing, Mr Hooton said that with regard to Mr Dalton's statement that there was no opportunity to cross-examine, he referred to the Magistrate's certificate which he said was binding.

Dealing with the next point raised by Mr Dalton, Crown Counsel said the reason why no hint was given that Harris would not be available was because it was not known that he would not be available. With regard to the knowledge of the Police, naturally one had no control over a witness if he chose to leave the Colony. He said he understood the Police did not know that Harris was leaving. It was in fact, not known until the last week-end that he had in fact gone. This section was mandatory, it was a matter of discretion provided the two things were there, namely, that the person was absent and secondly there was an opportunity to cross-examine, then the evidence of such part was admissible should be read.

Mr Hooton added that in his submission, the solicitor for the first accused was present at the time of the taking of the evidence of Harris and it was not necessary for the purpose of that section that he should be there if the accused himself was present.

JUDGE'S RULING

Mr Justice Reynolds agreed with Crown Counsel that the section was mandatory and with regard to the departure of Harris, the conditions set out in that section had been complied with.

There was no doubt that both the accused were present when the deposition was taken and that they or their legal representatives had full opportunity to cross-examine this witness. It was unfortunate that he was absent and he ruled that relevant portions of the deposition be read.

The relevant portions of the deposition of Harris were then read to the jury. They stated that Harris was the manager of the Pacific Maintenance in Kai Tak. He knew the second accused. He first met him about January, 1947 at the Kowloon Cricket Club. Nothing was then mentioned about wiring. In May or June, 1948, he had conversation with the second accused at Kai Tak regarding the wiring of a quonset hut. He asked second accused if he could put him on to a contractor to do some electrical wiring. He did not know Spary's official position at that time, but knew he was connected with electricity. The second accused said he would see if he could get a contractor. Later the first accused came and he wired the hut to their satisfaction. He had several electricians on the job and he did not know where the materials came from. He did not remember seeing the second accused there. The first accused presented a bill and a cheque for \$503.64 was made out. He did not remember to whom he gave the cheque.

REQUESTED SPEEDIER WORK
Later the Company found it necessary to have more electrical work done to five wooden huts at Kai Tak, which were purchased about the middle of June 1947. They wanted the same people who had done the previous job and he told Rowe, the Company's electrical engineer, to get the work done and to get the same contractor. The work started about April 1948 and continued somewhere to the middle of July. He never saw the second accused on the job. He had on one occasion asked him to hurry the work and he said he would see. This conversation took place on the main road inside the Airfield and outside the five huts. The first accused was supervising the work which was done satisfactorily but delayed. Sometimes three and sometimes six workmen were on the job. The work was done in stages but he could not remember the stages. He recognised two of the workmen, one of whom presented him with a second bill. Some time later he read in the papers about the arrest of the second accused. One day when he was out on a telephone call and the caller said he was Spary. Later he was called up again and the caller again said he was Spary. He made a note of the conversation immediately after the call. He remembered the second accused reminding him of a conversation which they allegedly had one night at the KCC where he said the contractor had not been paid. Harris was said to have told the second accused that if the contractor would call he would be paid. He said he did not remember the conversation and the voice said, "Better you don't remember" or words to that effect. The trial is proceeding.

TO-DAY ONLY **Queens** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE MOST LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT FROM PARAMOUNT!
"THE EMPEROR WALTZ"
Color by Technicolor
with BING CROSBY • JOAN FONTAINE
• OPENING TO-MORROW •

CONFESSIO! TRAPPED! SWEET DECEIT! FUGITIVE!
M-G-M's HIGH-TENSION ROMANCE
ROBERT TAYLOR
Audrey TOTTER • Herbert MARSHALL
HIGH WALL
(BETWEEN TWO LOVERS)

ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED **MAJESTIC**
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40
Another Chinese Historical Picture Produced in Lavish Scale! Cost Over Half-A-Million Dollars to Produce!
THE ENTIRE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE!

清宮秘史
Sorrows of the Forbidden City

ALHAMBRA THEATRE
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
HERBERT LOM
PHYLLIS DIXEY
TERENCE DE MARNEY
RONALD FRANKAU
DUAL ALIBI
Produced by LOUIS H. JACKSON
Directed by ALFRED TRAEVERS
NEXT CHANGE! with Robert TAYLOR • Audrey TOTTER
"HIGH WALL"

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
SPECIAL FOR ONE DAY ONLY
A STORY WRITTEN IN CANNON FIRE!
Drama Flaming Across Battle-Scarred Skies To You!
"FLYING FORTRESS"
Starring Richard GREENE • Carla LEHMANN
Opens To-Morrow: THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CHEERER-UPPER!
William POWER • Irene DUNNE in CLARENCE DAY'S
"LIFE WITH FATHER" In Technicolor with Edmund GWENN

Another Wood Alcohol Death

Glasgow, Jan. 5.—One more "alcohol death" came to Glasgow, tonight when a woman died and a man and another woman were taken to hospital after drinking spirits at a party here.

This followed the death of eight guests at another party in Blackhill district here on Sunday night through drinking wood alcohol.

An employee of a Glasgow chemical works collapsed when he was taken to the police station to be questioned about the supply of spirits to the Blackhill party.

He was taken to hospital suffering from poisoning and his condition was described tonight as "serious". The police learned of the second

party during their inquiries into eight deaths after the Blackhill party.—Reuter.

party during their inquiries into eight deaths after the Blackhill party.—Reuter.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Usual Play Will Meet Defeat Here

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

WHILE in Chicago I had the pleasure of meeting Mardoni, the magician, and his charming wife. I like tricks and do not mind being fooled by them, but these two had a stunt that I never will be able to fathom.

I shuffled a deck, dealt myself 13 cards and sorted them out. Mrs. Mardoni, blindfolded, slowly and carefully named every card in my hand. It is true that Mardoni stood behind me, but I assure you he did not say enough to indicate to her the cards that I held.

Do I think there was a trick in it? Yes, I do, but I admit that it was as amazing to me as the elephant that Houdini produced on the stage when I was a youngster.

Later Mardoni went around the room, pointing to a tie, a necklace, and other articles and Mrs. Mardoni named them. Still blindfolded, she

1074	N	K865
96	W	Q743
AKQ42	E	3
85	S	632
Dealer		
Mardoni		
QJ93		
AK10		
85		
AK74		
Rubber—Neither vul.		
South West North East		
1 Pass 1 Pass		
2 Pass 2 Pass		
3 N.T. Double Pass		
Opening—4 ♣ 10		

read the serial numbers on dollar bills from the pockets of members of her audience.

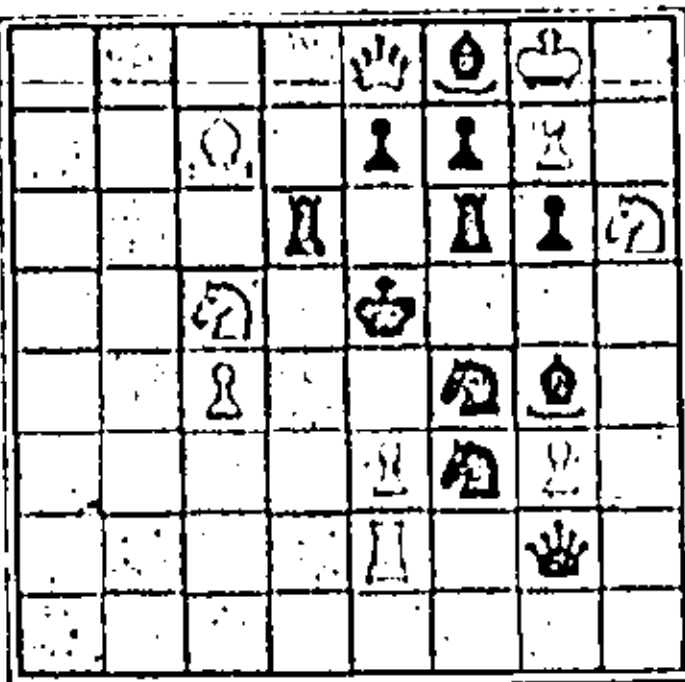
Of course, we played a few hands of bridge, and my magician friend played this one as if he were looking at all of the cards. He won the opening lead of the queen of clubs with the king and led the five of diamonds.

West played the seven-spot, and I am sure that most bridge players would make the mistake of winning this trick in dummy with the queen of diamonds. Then they would lose the contract. Mardoni played the deuce and let West hold the trick.

Now, regardless of what West and East did, Mardoni was sure to take six diamond tricks, two hearts and two clubs.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY
Black, 11 pieces



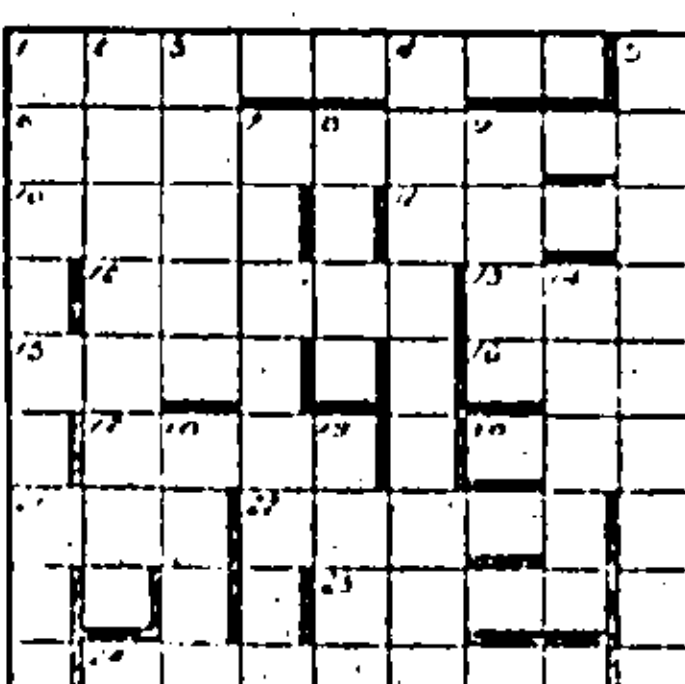
White, 10 pieces

White to play and mate in two

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-QR1; any; 2. Q. B or Kt mates.

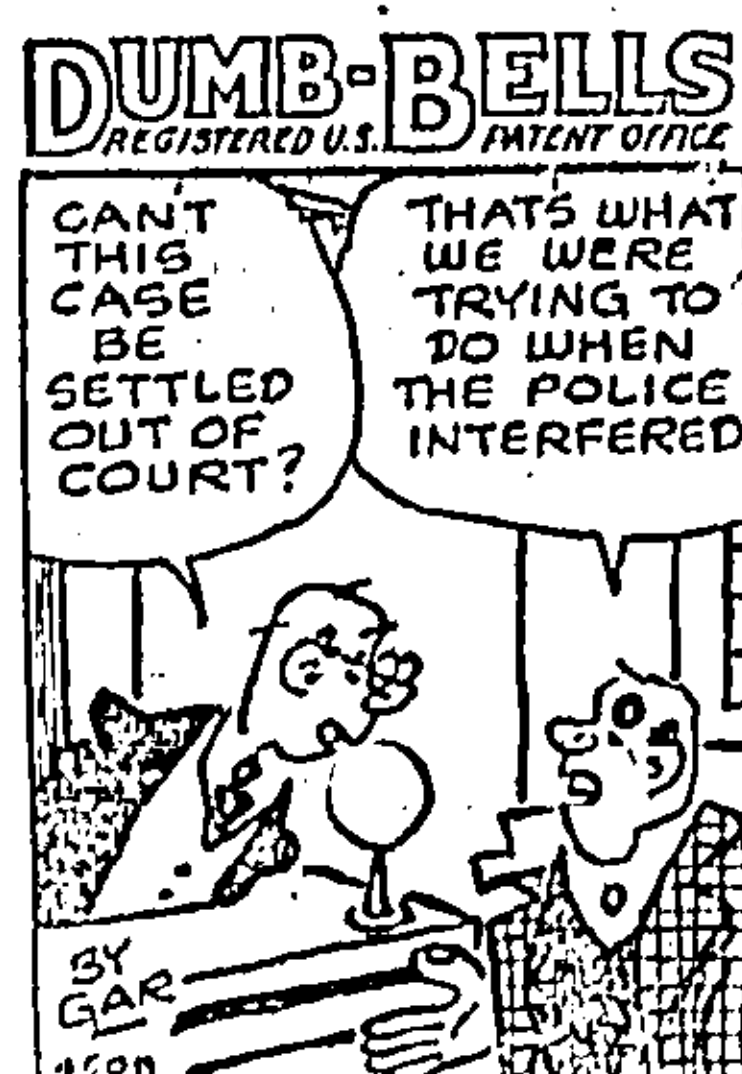
CROSSWORD



Across:
1. Whitehead has been so chilled.
10. Compound proposition (12)
11. Discreet drink (4)
12. Nothing never hiding in this shape (4)
13. To us it is the sense of touch.
14. Mother (3)
15. U.S. (4)
16. Placatingly returns (3)
17. Found in fairy stories (3)
18. Nasty meals (3)
19. Fatally (4)
20. Once U.S. (4)
21. Thine (4)

Down:
1. Style of writing that had thorns (4)
2. He makes the main card it seems (4)
3. A little ink marking a fantastic figure (3)
4. Humorous part of a skeleton (7)
5. Old tiger (5)
6. The first marked man (4)
7. Necessary to existence (4)
8. One was offered a tandem not a carriage (4)
9. Spoken (4)
10. Clumped (4)
11. Aerial (4)
12. Aerial (4)
13. Aerial (4)
14. Aerial (4)
15. Aerial (4)
16. Aerial (4)
17. Aerial (4)
18. Aerial (4)
19. Aerial (4)
20. Aerial (4)
21. Aerial (4)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across:
1. Whitehead (4)
10. Compound (12)
11. Discreet (4)
12. Nothing (4)
13. To us (4)
14. Mother (3)
15. U.S. (4)
16. Placatingly (3)
17. Found (3)
18. Nasty (3)
19. Fatally (4)
20. Once (4)
21. Thine (4)
Down:
1. Style (4)
2. He (4)
3. A little (4)
4. Humorous (7)
5. Old (5)
6. The first (4)
7. Necessary (4)
8. One (4)
9. Spoken (4)
10. Clumped (4)
11. Aerial (4)
12. Aerial (4)
13. Aerial (4)
14. Aerial (4)
15. Aerial (4)
16. Aerial (4)
17. Aerial (4)
18. Aerial (4)
19. Aerial (4)
20. Aerial (4)
21. Aerial (4)



Check Your Knowledge

- What do you mean by the idiom "to cross the Rubicon"?
- Where is Cape Sable?
- What is a masochist?
- From what affliction did Beethoven suffer?
- What country controls Madagascar?
- What is silicosis?

(Answers on Column 4)

BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

King Nep Had Had Complaints

—Not Everyone Liked the Brook Frozen—

By MAX TRELL

AS Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were near the brook, they heard the sound of cracking ice. A few minutes later, they came on the tiny figure of their friend King Nep (long ago, he was known as King Neptune), standing at the edge of the frozen brook and breaking the ice with sharp thrusts of his trident. His trident was sharp like a pitch fork, with three sharp points. King Nep was wrapped in a great many warm clothes, with a huge thick green muffler around his neck.

On seeing Knarf and Hanid, he stopped cracking the ice and gave them a pleasant good-morning. "Why are you cracking the ice?" Hanid asked him.

"Well," said King Nep, leaning his trident against a boulder and clapping his hands together to keep them warm, "it isn't that I mind the brook being frozen but I've had some complaints."

Easier to Cross

Knarf and Hanid were surprised to hear this. "Why," said Knarf, "I thought everyone liked the brook to be frozen. It makes it easier to cross and the children can go ice-skating on it."

"Who's been complaining?" asked Hanid. "The ducks and the geese," said King Nep. "They came waddling down here a little while ago and set up a great cackling when they found there was no place to paddle in. They don't get ice at all. Then there are the fish. They're not the least bit happy to be in a frozen brook."

"Yes," agreed Hanid, "it must be quite cold for them." "It is that so much," said King Nep. "It's that school of ice over their heads that suddenly makes them feel they were living in a big, glass case. They can't swim up to the top and look out without bumping their noses. And just when

RECORDED MUSIC:

THE FIRST SYMPHONY OF DARIUS MILHAUD

By DELOS SMITH

COLUMBIA has given Darius Milhaud's First Symphony the permanency of a fine recording. It is one of unquestionable authority, because it has the composer himself conducting the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra (four 12-in. albs.).

Commissioned by the Chicago Symphony for its 50th anniversary, Milhaud composed the work in the last months of 1939—difficult months emotionally for any Frenchman, what with a new war getting under way. Yet the travail is not reflected in the score, which is predominantly pastoral in mood, as though through it the composer escaped reality.

He is a bold artist, however, and he speaks out boldly, in his own voice. That you can say of his First Symphony with complete confidence. You can't say it is a master work in the form or suggest it will become an everlasting part of the repertoire. It is improvisational and often tentative.

Tanglewood Bach

Fifth in the series of Bach concertos recorded in the Tanglewood.

(Massachusetts) music held during the Berkshire music festival is the Brandenburg No. 6, the longest of the concertos and certainly one of the most appealing. It only for its concertino for two violas.

The Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky nicely has sounded better on records, and particularly noteworthy is the performance of the violists, Joseph de Pasquale and Jean M. Cauhappe.

Koussevitzky's views on how Bach should be performed are most definite, even to the point of being arbitrary. Whatever may be the opposing opinion, he gives the score the ring of its utter majesty. (RCA Victor; three 12-in. albs.)

Notable Singles

Another series of notable recordings with a fresh addition is that of the Metropolitan Opera-Columbia collaboration. It is of Hans Sachs' baptism recitative followed by the noble quietude from the last act of Wagner's "The Master-singers" (12-in. single.) Herbert Janssen, baritone, is the Hans; Polyna Stokas, soprano, the Eva. The other singers are Torsten Ralf and John Garris, tenors, and Herta Glaz, contralto. The performance has gentleness—it is an entirely authentic excerpt.

From its complete recording of Verdi's "La Traviata" made by the Rome Opera, Columbia has pressed a 12-inch single of the drinking song and of the too-late-for-love duet of the third act. The purpose is to make more widely available the striking tenor voice of youthful Luigi Infantino, and a most commendable purpose it is. Andriana Guerrini, soprano, sings Violetta against his Alfredo.

(Tomorrow—Unusual Angles)

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

- The final decision in an action, originating from Julius Caesar crossing the Rubicon on return from Gaul.
- It is at the tip of Florida and is the southernmost point of the United States.
- Person, pet or article believed to bring luck.
- Deafness.
- France.
- A disease caused by inhaling rock dust containing quartz and silica.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

A CORRESPONDENT remarks that he is not always sure whether some of the more fantastic events and sayings reported in this column are inventions or not.

A good guiding rule is to suppose that the wildest and most outrageous things related here are the truth. Milder versions of similar occurrences or pronouncements are my own feeble attempt to keep pace with the jet-propelled lunacy of life today, when even folly flies faster than sound. RIDENTEM DICERE VERUM QUID VETAT?

Brighter lectures

DR. DARLINGTON, who "pushed out his tongue in the form of a cylinder and challenged his audience to do the same" at a British Association meeting in Brighton, has probably started something new. What lecturer has not longed to live things up by pausing, in the midst of a long passage on the dedication of the Swedish lakes, and crying, "I bet none of you can put his left elbow in his mouth?"

Twenty years of uproar

She seemed to falter at the last high note.

(Music critic.) WHAT do you do with a horse when it refuses the last, high jump? The singer should go back and start again, encouraged by the conductor, who cries in low and vibrant tones (unheard by the audience), "Come up there, my beauty, co-o-o-me up! Check, check! Easy does it! Gently now, my pretty one!" At Salzburg in 1930 Rustiguzzi simply omitted the high notes. "Those occasional silences," wrote the *Los Angeles Observer*, "were as delightful as they were unexpected. Had she omitted all the notes, peace might have reigned supreme in that hall of din and turmoil."

Sauce for the Gandar

It is being said in the parrot-house that Mr. Gandar Dower, elected for Canton at the next general election, will publicly pledge himself to resign at the end of the next war.

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6

BORN today, you men and women are apt to appear to be from two different worlds. Both have a highly intuitive and almost psychic nature. But those of the fair sex probably will display this in their deep understanding of human beings and in their help to all those in need. You men, on the other hand, will go deeper into the causes which make up human misery and attempt to stop suffering at the source. This is being eminently practical and perhaps is one of the major differences between the men and women born on this day.

Both of you have great ambition and pride in what you do. You want the best that the world has to offer and are going to make an honest

effort to get it. Your impulsiveness often leads people to misunderstand you, for many times you act before you think. Then later when you do think, and judge yourself to be right, you make an about-face, thus leaving yourself open to the charge of inconsistency.

By nature, progressive in both thought and action, you often are misunderstood because you are ahead of your time. Be patient! Eventually the rest of the world will catch up with you!

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Old friends and business connections can go a long way toward furthering your career right now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Prudence in all you undertake today will pay the best dividends. Postpone important decisions.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Opposing forces may become confusing unless you are prepared to meet conflict with tact and resolution.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Those in public offices are very much favoured. Expect rewards for past services. Romance is also good.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Employees appear favoured in all general lines of endeavour. If seeking a favour from the boss, ask for it now.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—New plans and opportunities can be made and accepted today with anticipation for increased success.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—A good wedding day—or one in which to make or receive a proposal if you previously have been undecided.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—A letter you have been expecting could bring you the news you've been awaiting. Optimism pays off now.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—A new idea or a fresh solution to an old problem may swing things in your direction now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—A good day to combine business and pleasure. A journey or even a short trip may augment unexpected events.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Changes in your activities may bring added benefits. Minor expansions may also mean increased business.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be very conservative in all your expenditures. Think carefully before granting a loan.

He's Lost Now

By Fred Harman

RED RYDER



US ECONOMIC SURVEY:

Experts Wonder How Much Longer U.S. Prosperity Will Last

New York, Jan. 5.—The United States enters 1949 reasonably confident that it can avoid an economic depression in the immediate future, but a little uneasiness over how long it can stand the sort of prosperity it has had during the past decade.

The immediate question as the year ended was whether the U.S. had reached the peak of its post-war inflationary cycle. A look at the national figures for December, 1948, would indicate that the peak was here and that a period of stabilisation was imminent. A few "soft spots" were beginning to show in prices and production.

But a look ahead at the uncertainties of 1949 made some experts worry. There were signs that America was about to become again a big-scale "arsenal of democracy" while carrying on the economic help programmes already under way. Economists were asking how much it would cost to arm friendly nations and the U.S. itself against the Soviets.

Nobody knew for sure. Some estimates of the cost of rearming western Europe alone ran as high as \$55,000 millions. This would be on top of the minimum of \$15,000 millions estimated for the U.S. armed services in the next fiscal year.

At the same time, the Economic Co-operation Administration was reported to be working on a new recovery programme for Europe and China which would cost between \$54,500 millions and \$58,000 millions for the year starting July 1.

Nobody pretended that the U.S. economy was even nearing a "normal basis." For ten years American steel, oil, food and dollars had been pouring overseas and Soviet policy seemed such that the flow would continue to be heavy. Many Americans were worried about the effects of this prolonged imbalance.

The year just ending was a record one for earnings of the nation's manufacturing industries. One compilation of the earnings of some industrial enterprises showed that net profit for the first three-quarters of 1948 were about 33 percent higher than during the similar period of 1947. Strongest among these industries were steel, motor, construction, mining and other basic concerns. This contrasted with some "softness" in the consumer goods field in the face of diminished demand and increased competition.

Some experts felt that the durable goods industries in 1949 faced what the consumer goods industries went through in 1948. Others were sure that the war requirements of national defence and foreign aid would carry the durables indefinitely.

SOME WEAKENING
The National City Bank of New York commented that "some weakening of the intensity of demand for durable goods which are still under pressure apparently could be contemplated without much alarm. A spreading out of demand would benefit both individuals and the general situation. If the rebuilding of industry, the rehousing of people, and the other things we are trying to do all at once can be done over a longer period, it is safe to say that it will be done more efficiently and at lower cost. A future benefit would be realised by holding off the excess of demand until the time comes when the industries are again in need of orders and their workers in need of employment."

Another report on 1949 economic prospects came from Harris Vennema, editor of the magazine "Pennsylvania Banker." He anticipated an economic recession "in full swing" before next summer.

Vennema observed that "Economists generally are stringing along with the theory that the current boom is good for another six months, eight months, or a year or more." He added that "we have found that the economists generally are a little too close to the figures to see the forests. Bankers, themselves, with their ears close to the ground, take a much less optimistic view of the next six months. We are inclined to string along with the bankers' viewpoint, that the shake-down is upon us and will be strongly felt after the New Year."—United Press.

N.Y. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Argentina Peso (Official)	US\$0.2077
Argentina Peso (Unofficial)	2.003
Australia	3.2715
Brazil	1.650
Belgium	3.223
Canada	1.0214
Chile	1.230
France	4.0314
India	3.274
Mexico	1.450
New Zealand	1.0214
Peru	0.670
Portugal	0.0401
South Africa	4.0314
Sweden	2.715
Switzerland	2.402
Uruguay	3.2715
Venezuela	3.010
Netherlands	2.202
Holland	3.2715
Singapore	4.730
Hongkong	1.0214
Shanghai	0.715

—United Press

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
Sterling pound note (per £1) 15.20
U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.0214
Gold bars (per tael) 226.25
FIC plaques (per 100) 2.50
Siam (per 100) 25.00
NEI guilders (per 100) 24.50
Gold yuan 44

OUTWARD MAILS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6	
Closing Times By Air	
Kunming, Luchow, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Chungking and Kweilin, 3.30 p.m.	
Batavia and Paris, 5 p.m.	
Shanghai, 5.30 p.m.	
Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Alexandria, (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria), Rome and London (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.	
Japan, 5 p.m.	
Closing Times By Sea	
Bangkok, 3 p.m.	
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7	
Closing Times By Air	
Shanghai, 8.30 a.m. (reg.) 9 a.m. (ord.)	
Bombay and Amoy, 8.30 a.m. (reg.) 9 a.m. (ord.)	
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Amoy and Taipei, 3.30 p.m.	
Bangkok, 5 p.m.	
Manila, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada, 5 p.m.	
Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu and U.S.A. (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Ordinary Air Mail (Printed Matters, Samples and Small Packet Post) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Strait, 10 a.m.	
Manila, 10 a.m.	
Batavia and Amoy, 1 p.m.	
Bangkok, Hallow and Pakhot via Hallow, 3 p.m.	

OUTWARD MAILS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6	
Closing Times By Air	
Kunming, Luchow, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Chungking and Kweilin, 3.30 p.m.	
Batavia and Paris, 5 p.m.	
Shanghai, 5.30 p.m.	
Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Alexandria, (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria), Rome and London (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.	
Japan, 5 p.m.	
Closing Times By Sea	
Bangkok, 3 p.m.	
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7	
Closing Times By Air	
Shanghai, 8.30 a.m. (reg.) 9 a.m. (ord.)	
Bombay and Amoy, 8.30 a.m. (reg.) 9 a.m. (ord.)	
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Amoy and Taipei, 3.30 p.m.	
Bangkok, 5 p.m.	
Manila, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada, 5 p.m.	
Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu and U.S.A. (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Ordinary Air Mail (Printed Matters, Samples and Small Packet Post) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. (CFO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.	
Strait, 10 a.m.	
Manila, 10 a.m.	
Batavia and Amoy, 1 p.m.	
Bangkok, Hallow and Pakhot via Hallow, 3 p.m.	

LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 5.—Prices in the rubber market today closed as follows:
January (in pence per lb.) 11 7/8
April/June 12 1/2
July/September 10 1/2
—United Press.

MR TRUMAN ASKS FOR A "FAIR DEAL"

Sweeping Reforms

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Harry Truman called on the democratic 81st U.S. Congress on Wednesday for a "fair deal" programme—a vast extension of social and economic legislation in the direction pointed by the Roosevelt new deal.

To help finance it, he urged a \$4,000,000,000 increase in taxes, aimed chiefly at corporations. Further big boosts in taxes would result if the whole Truman programme were enacted.

It provides, among other things, for bigger social security benefits, prepaid medical and health insurance, 1,000,000 new public housing units in seven years, and extensive aid to education.

Among other recommendations that stood out in the "State of the Union" address were:

Power to impose sweeping economic controls including curbs on some wages and prices, authority to build steel plants and other factories if deemed necessary to overcome shortages, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labour law, universal military training, aid to farmers, and civil rights laws.

NOT ALL UNANIMITY

Thirty-seven separate bursts of applause rang out in the packed House of Representatives chamber where Representatives and Senators heard the speech. But all was not unanimity, by any means.

Southerners sat on their hands as he called for the civil rights pro-

gramme which tore the party last year, and the whole message brought a mixed reaction in statements issued later.

Some legislators hailed it as a "liberal" document with a "splendid appeal to the American people." Some denounced it as "socialistic" and a blow against individual liberties.

Mr. Truman, who saw his programme aided by the last, Republican Congress, laid special emphasis on "co-operation" in promoting what he called a "dynamic economy."

And he departed from his prepared text to plead for teamwork by Congress, recalling that when he succeeded Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, he had asked co-operation, he continued:

BENEFITS FOR ALL

Mr. Truman said an aim of the nation should be to create wealth "for the benefit of all."

"We have rejected the discredited theory that the fortunes of the nation should be in the hands of a privileged few," he said. "We have abandoned the 'trickle down' concept of national prosperity."

Jammed galleries heard the message and the four major radio networks carried it to millions of listeners across the land.

The bespectacled President delivered it in the familiar dry Missouri style which became known to millions last summer and autumn. He said he was happy to report that "the state of the union is good," and he sought to ease nervous qualms against government interference with business by declaring:

"The Government is firmly committed to protect business and the people against the dangers of recession and against the evils of inflation."

FOREIGN POLICY

Touching on foreign policy, Mr. Truman said that in the European Recovery Programme, the good neighbour policy and the United Nations, "we have begun to batter down those national walls which block the economic growth and the social advancement of the peoples of the world."

He continued: "We believe that if we hold resolutely to this course, the principle of international co-operation will eventually command the approval even of those nations which are now seeking to weaken or subvert it."

LABOUR'S PROMISE

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labour promised that once the Taft-Hartley Act had been repealed they would accept new restrictions. Following President Truman's message today, "constructive," both the CIO President, Philip Murray, and the AFL President William Green, said they would work closely with the administration and Congress to put the White House programme into effect.

In his message, Mr. Truman asked Congress for quick repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a return to the old Wagner labour law which first gave labour the right to bargain collectively, but the President said Congress should amend the Wagner Act to prohibit strikes that would tie up "critical industries which affect public interest."—United Press.

NEW OIL STRIKE

Algiers, Jan. 5.—Borings about 650 metres deep have revealed a new oilfield about 10 kilometres from the Oued Beth region of Morocco between Rabat and Meknes.—Reuter.

Kurusu's Daughter In U.S.



The former Pia Kurusu, daughter of "Pearl Harbour Envoy" Saburo Kurusu, is shown on arrival in Seattle, Wash., with her husband, ex-Army Lt. Frank K. White, formerly of Somerset, Pa. They are going to Dayton, O., but don't know where they will live. Mrs. White, whose mother was an American, proudly said she made the hat herself.—AP Picture.

Fine Morale Helps To Create Record Berlin Airlifts

Wiesbaden, Jan. 5.—Major-General William H. Tunner, boss of the Berlin airlift, today denied that morale in his command is low, and pointed to the tonnage record to prove his claim.

In an interview, General Tunner whipped out reams of performance records to show that his Anglo-American task force, instead of suffering from low morale, is flying more goods than ever into blockaded Berlin.

The 42-year-old air transport specialist said his boys made "splendid record—and you do not make a splendid record with bad morale. You may make a mediocre record but it takes fine morale to go beyond an average job."

During the last week of 1948, when the daily tonnage target stood at below 4,500, airlift pilots flew in a daily average of 5,780 tons. General Tunner pointed out.

This month with the target of 5,174 tons, daily, airlift pilots have averaged 5,771 tons per 24 hours.

TACKLING THE PROBLEM

General Tunner said there was "no appreciable difference" between the morale problem here and that he faced when running the wartime "hump" aerial supply line into China. And he added, it is being met the same way by "breaking it down into small problems, taking them one at a time and trying to solve them."

The General described the Fasselberg base as illustrating this approach. Fasselberg is an isolated American installation deep in the British zone. It is only one of 12 airlift bases at which General Tunner admitted that a "difficult" morale situation threatened.

According to the airlift chief the following measures have been taken at Fasselberg:

Food—additional rations have been authorized because of the lack of restaurants, soda fountains and snack bars such as exist in the American zone. At the same time, the General denied that food at Fasselberg was bad.

Mail—special speed up handling has been given mail destined for men at the base many of whose families are in Alaska, Japan as well as in the United States. As yet, General Tunner explained, it has not been possible to bring over families of men on "temporary duty" here.

MUSIC HALL SHOWS

Entertainment—British music hall shows are brought in each week to augment the four daily movies. More than \$20,000 of the European Command money have been allotted to the building of recreational facilities. Shotgun and ammunition for hunting have been shipped to the base and in wooded areas several hours drive from the nearest city.

Because of dullness produced by isolation Fasselberg once was a "difficult place," the airlift chief conceded. But his personal assistants have convinced him that it is "rapidly becoming a typical base," producing more than one-quarter of the Berlin airlift tonnage.

General Tunner added occasional leave and the adoption of a rotation policy on airlift men have boosted morale. A six to seven month duty for flying personnel brought over here specially for the airlift earns them a return to their home base, he explained. There is no final policy on men who are serving their regular three-year duty in Europe, according to General Tunner.—United Press.

More And More Heroin Being Used

UNITED NATIONS' CONCERN

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—The United Nations Permanent Central Opium Board today expressed concern over the "alarming increase" in world use of heroin and said doctors were to blame in many countries.

In a report to United Nations Headquarters from Geneva, the Board said 12 of 22 countries which were the heaviest users of heroin had raised consumption since 1930. It said that five highest per capita users in the world were Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden and Australia.

The report said Finland's consumption in 1947 was 300 percent greater than in 1930, while Italy was using 50 percent more, "or seven times the per capita consumption of France, where the quantity consumed has dropped to one-half."

POPULAR RUGS

"Drugs are popular with medical men in some countries because it is simple to administer, and quickly alleviates pain and cough," the report continued. "On account of its habit-forming power, doctors in many countries sought and found efficient and comparatively harmless substitutes. The Board believes doctors in certain other countries may either be insufficiently acquainted with these results of modern research, or else far too lax in regard to the dangerous consequences that may follow the prescription of heroin."

It said the problem was so serious, the Board had referred the matter to the World Health Organisation, whose experts on narcotic drugs are scheduled to meet late this month in Geneva.

The Board pointed out that in 25 countries, including the United States and American-controlled Japan, "heroin is not used at all."—United Press.

The Latest For Men

London, Jan. 5.—Men's seamless socks, woven in endless chain-like saunas and linked together with material which dissolves in washing, are on show at the Science and Wool Exhibition in London.—Reuter.

Existing Marshall Aid Plan To End In 1952

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Marshall Plan will not be continued in its present form beyond 1952 despite the estimated heavy dollar deficit of Europe at that stage in its recovery, the Economic Co-operation Administration said today.

Mr. Richard Bissell, special assistant to Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator, told a press conference that probably some of the participating countries "would merit further assistance in some form" in 1953 but the overall plan "will end on schedule."

The Office of European Economic Co-operation has estimated Western Europe's dollar deficit after 1952 at a minimum of \$1,000 million.

Mr. Bissell said: "I see in the OEEC report no evidence whatever indicating a need of the European Recovery Programme as such beyond the time that has been discussed and assumed."

"The objectives of a comprehensive programme for this large group of nations can, we believe, be accomplished in the time originally set."

FOUR-YEAR PLAN

He added that some countries—such as Greece, Austria and Western Germany—might well need further assistance after 1952 but it was impossible to say whether such aid would be forthcoming or in what form it would be granted.

Mr. Bissell said the four-year plan drawn up by the OEEC "corresponds in important respects to our hopes and desires. It has crystallised the issues and indicated the direction that national policies must take."

Mr. Bissell said it would not even be assumed that ERP would last for four years. That was up to Congress to decide year by year.

Mr. Bissell said the ECA would begin presenting the coming year's funds to Congress in the last week of January. It would request funds "in the general area of" the \$4,375 million asked for by the European nations.

The exact figure would be fixed in the next four days or so and would have to be cleared by other Government agencies and approved by President Truman before being made public.

Mr. Bissell said that in its presentation to Congress the ECA would indicate "some pessimism" about the ability of certain European countries to become self-supporting by 1952.—Reuter.

WAR. CRIMES VERDICTS REVERSED

Frankfurt, Jan. 5.—Responsible officials today said three Germans sentenced in 1946 to hang and eight sentenced to life imprisonment for taking part in the massacre of American prisoners of war at Malmédy during the Battle of the Bulge had been found not guilty.

The 11 men are still in Landsberg prison although the reversed decision apparently was made early last year. Officials said General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, approved reversal of the verdicts of the United States War Crimes Tribunal in Berlin. General Clay said he had not taken any action in cases "since last March." He said "in the spring" he reviewed cases and "I commuted a number of death sentences and reduced the prison sentences of several others."

NOT SUSTAINED

A memorandum from Washington, dated October 27, 1948, has been received here. It said General Clay approved the findings of the review board that "this evidence did not sustain their convictions," which is in effect equivalent to a finding of not guilty.

Last March the Army announced that some death sentences and life imprisonment sentences had been disapproved, but final disposition of the cases was not stated. Colonel James Harbaugh, Judge Advocate General of the Army's European Command, confirmed that 11 men had been acquitted, but he said he thought an announcement was made last March and he also thought the men had been set free. Colonel Harbaugh said the cases of 12 others of 43 Germans originally sentenced to hang for the Malmédy massacre had been referred back to General Clay by the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Kenneth Royall, "for reconsideration."—United Press.

A TIP FOR OUR TAXI STRIKERS

London, Jan. 5.—London's 50,000 bus and tram workers most of whom last Saturday staged the first of a threatened series of "unofficial" Saturday afternoon strikes for extra pay, today agreed that their claims should go to arbitration. They will work normally next Saturday.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



U.S. AID FOR JAPAN

\$550,000,000 For Rehabilitation

Washington, Jan. 5.—Army Secretary Mr. Royall's office said on Wednesday night that the \$1,100,000,000 request the Army is making of Congress for occupied areas during the fiscal year 1950, Japan will receive an estimated \$550,000,000.

The Army said these heretofore zealously guarded figures are in effect a breakdown further until after President Truman presents his budget.

However, it was learned authoritatively that the Army expects to allocate a substantial portion of this projected sum for Japan rehabilitation projects. Other requirements requiring satisfaction are administration and relief. The latter item includes food imports, which during the fiscal year may approximate \$250,000,000.

The Army's indication that the rehabilitation programme is scheduled for sharp expansion over the present fiscal year supports statements by various Army officials in recent months that a stronger programme for getting Japan's economy back on a sound basis will be put into operation after next June 30.

The Army request for funds for fiscal 1950 includes nothing for the Korean Republic since the ECA is scheduled to take over that programme shortly.—Associated Press.

CNAC RESUME

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—The China National Aviation Corporation service to Peking, suspended about three weeks ago, will be resumed from today, according to a CNAC announcement.

Planes will land at the improvised Temple of Heaven airfield. Thirty-six seater planes of the C-46 type will be used on the flight to Peking on a one-round trip daily basis. The planes will travel via Tsingtau on both outgoing and incoming trips.—Reuter.

NOTICE

AR of 1st October, 1948, I, H. F. Shields, have taken into partnership, N. J. Whelpton, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., and will continue to practise dentistry at the former address, Rooms 211/215 (Telephone 27447), Gloucester Building, under the partnership name of "Shields & Whelpton."

As from the 3rd January, 1949, we will also maintain an office in Kowloon at No. 1, Salisbury Road (opposite Kowloon Star Ferry, next to Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharves' main gate; Telephone 50245).

Dated 30th December, 1948.
H. F. SHIELDS.
N. J. WHELPTON.



17, Hankow Road, Kowloon
— FINAL SHOWING —
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
The Story of a sinister love that couldn't be—but was.



— TO-MORROW —
Burgess Meredith
in
"STORY OF G. I. JOE"

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
1-3 Wyndham Street, Hongkong
Published daily (afternoon).
Price, 2p cents per edition.
Subscription: \$8.50 per month.
Postage: China and Macao, \$1.00 per month; U.K., British Possessions and other countries, \$1.50 per month.
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the General Manager.
Telephones: 20015, 26610, 20617.

OPTICIANS



Chinese Optical Co.
67 Queen's Road
Tel: 23368

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and classified advertisements will be received up to 10 a.m. and urgent notices until noon on day of issue. Saturdays not later than 0930.

WANTED KNOWN

CANTONESE classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. The new course on Cantonese commences advanced class Monday, January 17, at 10 a.m. Beginners' classes on Tuesday, January 19, at 10 a.m. Fees, members \$15, non-members \$30.

CHINESE Cookery Classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. A new six week course in Chinese Cookery will commence January 14, at 2.30 p.m. Will all interested, please register now. Fees, members \$25, non-members \$35.

FOR SALE

YE OLDE MILL. A distinctive hand made stationery. In boxes of 25 sheets notepaper, 25 envelopes, \$5.50 per box from South China Morning Post.

JUST PUBLISHED! New edition of Weights and Measurements of Cargo exported from Hong Kong and South China compiled by the Sworn Measurers, \$15 from the South China Morning Post.

H.K. Government Import and Export Licence Forms, 10 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

ON SALE "Food and Flowers" Nos. 1 and 2 by E. G. A. C. Harbottle. Over thirty illustrations of local flowers and fruits. Price six dollars. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

CLASSIFIED

ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE EVERGREEN STORE CORNER OF NATHAN AND JORDAN ROADS, KOWLOON.

PRISONER OF WAR Camp Life in Hongkong. Just published, sketches by S. V. Skovran in attractive album. Price \$20. On sale at "S. C. M. Post, Ltd."

AIRMAIL Writing Pads, 52 Scribbling pads, three sizes 25, 50 cents and \$1. "S. C. M. Post."

OFFICE STATIONERY. Letter Heads, Memorandum Forms, Visiting Cards, Envelopes etc. Orders now taken, "S. C. M. Post."

CASTLETON FINE STATIONERY. Three pleasing shades in boxes of 25 envelopes and 25 sheets notepaper, \$3.00 per box, obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

They
Answered
the
Call

Send your
donation to
the

HONGKONG
WAR
MEMORIAL
FUND

Hon. Treasurers
Low, Bingham & Matthews
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

Printed and published by FRANKIE FRANKLIN for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

